JOHN BULL.

"FOR GOD, THE SOVEREIGN, AND THE PEOPLE!"

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Kindly supported by Mr. Sheriff Foster and Mr. Alderman and Sheriff Tyler.

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LIST OF STEWARDS.

The Right Hon. Lord EBURY, P.C., President.

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JOHN WHITTINGTON, Secretary.

20th April, 1892.

GOVERNESSES' BENEVOLENT INSTITUTION (Incorporated by Royal Charter, and under the patronage of the Royal Family and Nobility).

PRESIDENT—The Earl of ABERDEEN.

The Subscribers are respectfully informed that a GENERAL COURT will be held at St. James's Hall Restaurant, 71, Regent-street, on Friday, May 6, 1892, at Twelve o'clock exact time, to Receive the Report of the Board of Management and of the Auditors for 1891, and to Elect Ten Annuitants, Nine to Annuities of £25, and One to one of the Annuities of £24 2s. 6d., founded under the will of the late Miss Fryer, to which candidates born in Scotland are to have the preference.

The Poll will Open on the termination of the General Business, and Close at Half-past One precisely.

The Board propose to lessen the disappointment of failure by giving £10 to each of the next five upon the Poll, in addition to the £32 12s. kindly collected by Mrs. C. Wodehouse.

The objects of the Society are:—

Temporary assistance of Governesses in distress, afforded privately through the Ladies' Committee.

ANNUITY FUND.—Elective Annuities to aged Governesses, secured on invested capital, and thus independent of the prosperity of the Institution.

PROVIDENT FUND.—Provident Annuities purchased by ladies in any way connected with education, upon Government security, agreeable to the Act of Parliament. This branch includes a savings bank.

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EAST LONDON CHURCH FUND.

ANNUAL MEETING, 1892.

MONDAY, MAY 2, Three p.m., at the MANSION HOUSE.

Chairman—The LORD MAYOR.

SPEAKERS—The Bishop of Bedford, Lord Wolmer, Rev. G. J. Ridgway, R. Clifford, Esq., Rev. R. A. Stuart, Rev. R. S. Hassard.

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HAYMARKET THEATRE.

To-day, at 2, HAMLET. Hamlet, Mr. Tree; Ophelia, Mrs. Tree. Messrs. Fernandez, Kemble, Fred Terry, Macklin, Arthur Dacre, George Barrett, and Allan; Miss Ivanova and Miss Rose Leclercq.
This Evening, at 8, PARIL. Mr. Tree, Miss Julia Neilson, Mr. Kemble, Mr. Fred Terry, Mr. Macklin, Mr. Allan, Miss Claire Ivanova, Miss Lizzie Webster, and Miss Rose Leclercq.

ADELPHI THEATRE.

This Evening at 8, THE WHITE ROSE. Mr. Leonard Boyne, Mr. Charles Cartwright, Messrs. J. D. Beveridge, Lionel Rignold, Charles Dalton, Charles Collette, Fuller Mellish, Matthew Brodie, George Cockburn, Howard Russell, A. Leigh, W. Northcote, &c.; Miss Evelyn Millard, Mrs. Patrick Campbell, Miss Clara Jecks, &c.

GAIETY THEATRE.

This Evening, at 8.30, CINDER-ELLEN UP TOO LATE. Miss K. James and Mr. Fred Leslie. At 7.40, QUEER STREET

PRINCESS'S THEATRE.

This Evening, at 8, THE LIFE WE LIVE. Messrs. Charles Warner, Wilfrid E. Shine, Henry Bedford, Ian Robertson, Walter Gay, Harry Eversfield, and W. L. Abingdon; Mrs. Dion Boucicault, Misses Brinsley Sheridan, Elizabeth Bemis, Lilian Millward, and Mary Rorke.

CRITERION THEATRE.

This Evening, at 8.30, THE PRINCE OF SOCIETY. Mr. Charles Wyndham, Mr. F. Atheley, Miss Mary Moore, Miss Carlotta Addison, and Mrs. Langtry.

PRINCE OF WALES' THEATRE.

This Evening, at 8.30, BLUE-EYED SUSAN, Miss Nellie Stewart, and Phyllis Broughton; Mr Arthur Roberts, and Mr. Chauncey Olcott. At 7.45, DONNA LUIZA.

TOOLE'S THEATRE.

This Evening, at 8.45, WALKER, LONDON. Mr. J. L. Toole and Miss Mary Brough. At 7.45, DAISY'S ESCAPE. Mr. J. Billington and Miss Poole.

ST. JAMES'S THEATRE.

This Evening, at 8.15, MIDSUMMER DAY; at 9, LADY WINDERMERE'S FAN. Mr. George Alexander and Mr. Nutcombe Gould; Miss Fanny Coleman and Miss Marion Terry.

GARRICK THEATRE.

This Evening, at 8.45, A FOOL'S PARADISE. Mr. John Hare and Miss Kate Rorke. At 7.55, MY DAUGHTER.

SAVOY THEATRE.

This Evening, at 8.30, THE VICAR OF BRAY. Mr. Barrington and Miss E. Brandram. At 8, CAPTAIN BILLY.

GLOBE THEATRE.

This Evening, at 9, BEATA. Miss Francis Ivor, Miss Susie Vaughan, and Miss Estelle Burney; Messrs. Henry Vernon, Robert Soutar, Austin Melford, and Leonard Outram. Preceded at 8, by THE FIAT OF THE GODS.

COURT THEATRE.

This Evening, at 8.15, THE NEW SUB. At 9.15, ROSENCRANTZ AND GUILDENSTERN. At 10, A PANTOMIME REHEARSAL. Messrs. Thomas, Elliot, Brancombe, Bertram, Weedon Grossmith, &c. Misses G. Kingston, Terriss and D. Moore, &c.

TERRY'S THEATRE

This Evening, at 8.45, THE MAGISTRATE. Messrs Edward Terry, Mackintosh, Henry V. Esmond, Brabourne, &c.; Mesdames Fanny Brough A. Hill, A. Maitland, and E. Matthews. At 8.15, Musical Sketch by Miss N. Ganthony.

NEW OLYMPIC THEATRE.

This Evening at 8. RICHARD THE THIRD. Edmund Tearle, &c.

AVENUE THEATRE.

This Evening at 8.30, A DOLL'S HOUSE. Mr. Charles Charrington and Mr. S. R. Foss; Miss Marion Lea and Miss Janet Achurch.

COMEDY THEATRE.

This Evening at 8.30, THE WIDOW. Mr. Eric Lewis, and Mr. Arthur Cecil; Miss Violet Armbruster, and Miss Annie Irish. Followed by TIME IS MONEY. Mr. Charles H. Hawtrey; Miss Featherston, and Miss Lottie Venne. At 7.45, A BREEZY MORNING.

PHOTOGRAPHIC SUPPLEMENTS.

Cabinet Photographs have already appeared in the JOHN BULL of—

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JOHN BULL.

LONDON, April 30.

WHAT IS RUSSIA'S POWER FOR MISCHIEF.

M. Stambouloff exhibits as little disposition as ever to be cowed by Russian menaces or Russian conspiracies. It has long been known in a general way that Russian agents stirred up rebellion and even incited to assassination in Bulgaria. And now M. Stambouloff—who has for years carried his life in his hand—thinks it just as well that Europe and the civilised world at large should be permitted to judge for itself, from the fullest evidence, what is the real character of the methods employed by Russia to further her designs in the Balkan Peninsula. That the murder of M. Beltcheff, one of M. Stambouloff's colleagues, in March, 1891, was planned by Russian committees abroad having Bulgarian refugees in their pay, is a fact now beyond question. The Note just addressed to the Porte by the Bulgarian Government further shows that the assassination of the Bulgarian Agent, Dr. Vulkovitch, last December, at Constantinople, was also the work of Bulgarian refugees employed by a Russian Committee at Odessa. An accomplice in this crime, Shishmanoff, was saved from prosecution in Constantinople by the protection afforded him at the Russian Embassy, on the plea—equally mendacious and illegal—that he was a Russian subject. The man is really an Ottoman subject; but even if he were, as falsely alleged, a naturalised Russian, the fact could not legally protect him from having to answer a criminal charge before an Ottoman tribunal. Further a number of notorious Bulgarian refugees, who had sent M. Stambouloff a letter threatening fresh attacks upon the lives of himself and his colleagues, are still in the pay of the Russian Government, and two of them are in the Russian Army. One of these scoundrels has been received in friendly audience by no less a person than the Czar's confidential Minister of State, M. de Giers. These men, it may be added, though not Russian subjects, are all holders of Russian passports—a privilege which they apparently share with a number of brigand chieftains.

This is a delightful series of accusations for a Power, presumably claiming to be accounted a civilised and a Christian Government, to find itself called upon to answer. M. Stambouloff's Note is a challenge that cannot be ignored. His charges must either be refuted, or will be held throughout the whole world to be incapable of refutation. It is to be hoped that the Porte will pluck up enough courage, or at least will show itself possessed of enough prudence, to resist for the future that particular form of Russian intervention in the affairs of the Turkish Empire that consists of bribing ruffians to assassinate anti-Russian statesmen. When we speak of prudence, we are referring to the extremely real danger of Bulgaria declining any longer to tolerate a suzerainty that fails to protect her from the murderous intrigues of the Czar's minions. In another direction also the Porte may be recommended, on prudential grounds, to pay less heed in future to Russian attempts at dictation. The danger to the Sultan's Bulgarian Suzerainty, arising from too great a willingness to listen to Muscovite counsels, finds a curious parallel in a like danger, due to the same cause, that threatens his Suzerainty in Egypt. The futility of his attempt to clip the wings of the Khedive by means of the Firman of Investiture will have reinforced the lesson taught by M. Stambouloff's Note. If Bulgaria intends to stand no nonsense from the Porte, the Egyptian Government (with England behind it) is inspired by a precisely similar resolve. It might have been supposed that so shrewd a man as the Sultan would have perceived all this without forcing others to convince him of it. He has only himself to thank if the lesson has been conveyed in a manner derogatory to his dignity in the eyes of the world. It is time that he should understand, once for all, that Russia is but a broken reed whereon to lean. That, at any rate, is the sound and sensible conclusion at which the Ameer of Afghanistan seems to have arrived. There seems to be no doubt of the authenticity of Abdurrhaman's recent circular to the Afghan chiefs, pointing out to them the utterly untrustworthy character of Russian offers of friendship, and the superior wisdom of holding fast to the British alliance.

It may be that those who have hitherto trusted or feared Russia are beginning to be influenced by the accumulating evidence of her internal weakness. The able correspondent in Reuter's service who has recently been investigating the facts of the Russian Famine states, as his final conclusion from what he has seen, that the country seems face to face with bankruptcy; that classes are hostile to each other; that the emancipation of the peasant from serfdom has only made him poorer; that in many districts he has reached starvation-point; and that the Nihilists are turning the situation to their own advantage. Under these circumstances, however great may be Russia's will to injure her neighbours, the question arises how far her power is adequate to support her policy.

HER MAJESTY IN COUNCIL.

On the eve of the delivery of the Privy Council judgment in the Lord Bishop of Lincoln's case, it will be well to look at the jurisdiction of the Court somewhat narrowly. After judgment has been given this cannot be done so impartially.

The view now commonly taken of the Judicial Committee is that it is a secular Court, representing "the State." As such it is attacked, on the ground of the State having no right to interfere with spiritual things. As such, also, it is defended, not only by Whigs and Erastians, but by Churchmen who hold that no interference with spirituals is involved in "the State" or secular authority claiming to review judgments of the Church courts before annexing legal force and co-active validity to them. The State court, it is argued, does not decide that a doctrine is true or false, nor does it even interpret the inner meaning of the Church's formularies; but merely says that a certain teaching or action is not so plainly contradictory to those formularies as to call for punishment involving civil pains and penalties.

The view last mentioned is specious, but (like the old Civil Compact theory) seems to rest on no historical foundation, and to be, moreover, derogatory to the constitutional position of the Church of England.

It is as an ecclesiastical court that the Committee must stand or fall. It certainly claims to be an ecclesiastical court, and is so considered by most lawyers. The Earl of Selborne says distinctly: "According to the "law and practice of this realm the Court of "Final Appeal in Ecclesiastical causes is an "ecclesiastical, and not a secular, court, al-"though the Sovereign (a lay person) is its "judge in point of form, and Her Coun-"cillors (lay persons) are its judges "in substance." An ecclesiastical court can only become such by consent of the spiritual authority. Has the Judicial Committee been invested by the Church with authority to hear causes of the law divine? Lord Selborne replies "The Church has given to it "all consent which could in reason be neces-"sary by an unbroken usage of three cen-"turies and by Her doctrine and laws as to the "Royal Supremacy. There has not been, and "there is not, any other final Court."

That the Committee claims to be something more than a purely Secular Court is abundantly clear from the history of final appeals. It is descended from the Court of Delegates, which is treated by Gibson as an ecclesiastical tribunal, representing Henry VIII.'s "Supreme Head-"ship" of the Church, a title which, however objectionable and since properly abrogated, certainly was not meant to connote the merely temporal and natural claim of a purely secular authority. Such jurisdiction as the King asserted had been wrested from the Pope, and was therefore distinctly ecclesiastical. By the Statute of Appeals spiritual causes were expressly limited to spiritual persons, and the King's Court was to consist of ecclesiastics. In the next reign it is declared "Quo (*i.e.* to the "King) cum fuerit causa devoluta, eam vel "Concilio Provinciali de finiri volumus, si gravis "sit causa, vel a tribus quatuorve Episcopis a "Nobis ad id constituendis." However much the constitution of the Court of Appeal may have been modified since, there is no trace of the introduction of the novel principle that the Ecclesiastical Courts may be overruled by some purely secular tribunal representing "Parliament" or "the State" or "the Civil Power," and that the office of this tribunal should be, not to declare what the law of the Church is, but to decide whether the citizen should suffer temporal pains. Nor was the Court secularised in modern times. The Act of 1840 provided that, out of a quorum of three judges, one must be an archbishop or bishop, and the Dean of Arches was, at the same time, placed on the rota.

The view of the province claimed for this Court as "mere temporal" is inconsistent with the facts. Should an excommunicate person appeal successfully to the Queen in Council, not only would he be delivered from temporal pains and costs, but, in the eye of the law, he would not be excommunicate, and he could legally compel his parish priest to administer the sacraments to him. So a deprived clerk would not only be confirmed on appeal in his parsonage house and tithes, but also in the care of souls and ministration of the sacraments.

Further, this Court carries into effect, generally speaking, its own judgments, not only declaring the law but *passing sentence*, at any rate of suspension if not of deprivation. Such sentences used to be passed by lay judges in the ecclesiastical courts, but in their capacity, of course, of representatives of the bishop or archbishop that the Judicial Committee does the same, proves that it is not in the eye of the law a civil court. Under the Constitutions of Clarendon, the King in Chancery, having determined the matter by a conclusive judgment, sent that judgment for final sentence and execution to the Court from which the appeal came. But the King in Council claims to exercise some, at any rate, of the powers recovered from the Pope.

Such a claim has grown out of a view of the Kingly office as old as Christianity, strained and exaggerated when the Reformation left the King, the one striking representative of of authority, spiritualised, purified, and made romantic in the 17th century, but now anti quated by modern democratic devolopments. To discuss the Royal Supremacy would require a large treatise. But whatever it was, it was assuredly not a mere claim on the part of a secular and outside authority, or the bare "civil magistrate," to protect civil rights in property, liberty, and life from being injured by any action of the Church. The Sovereign was regarded as being *inside* the Church, one of its officers, supreme in a not clearly-defined sphere, *custos utriusque tabulae*, a minister of God to execute vengeance on evil doers, and possessed of visitatorial authority *over* all persons and *in* all causes; yet in no sense the source of spiritual authority, nor the maker nor interpreter of the laws and doctrines of the Church. Monstrous and tyrannical as were some of the actions of the Tudors, both Henry and Elizabeth insistently disclaimed "any authority "than that which is and was of ancient time "due to the Imperial Crown of this Realm;

"that is, under God, to have the sovereignty "and rule over all manner of persons born "within these Realms, of what estate, either "ecclesiastical or temporal, soever they be, so "as no other foreign power shall or ought to "have any superiority over them." It was "that only prerogative which we see to have "been given always to all godly princes in "Holy Scripture by God Himself." It was asserted not against "ecclesiastical "pretensions" of the Church, but against the "foreign potentate." Exaggerated as the Royal Supremacy then was its theory was the old Catholic doctrine of the Christian Prince as holding, by virtue of his sacramental anointing, a religious and quasi-ecclesiastical office — the representative of Christ in a mixed sphere. When a law of Edward the Confessor styled the King *Vicarius summi Regis*, some further and higher relation towards the Church was asserted than that which must belong to an infidel Republic like the French or an undenominational President like the American.

It is certain, then, that, however dangerous the Judicial Committee has proved to the Church, and however much it may have encroached beyond its proper sphere, it does what it does as carrying on in some way the ancient ecclesiastical prerogative of the crowned and anointed Prince. It is emphatically a purely secular tribunal representing the public.

The endeavour to remove the dislike felt to this Court by the argument that it simply represents the indefeasible claim of the civil power to review decrees of the Church Courts, before executing them by civil pains and penalties, is surely a surrender of the privilege which so-called "establishment" is supposed to secure. "Our laws (says Hooker) do "ever more refer the ordinary judgment of "spiritual causes unto spiritual persons." Instead of all causes being tried before the ordinary Courts, the law of England recognises a separate judicature for the decision of causes of the law divine. In the same way the Universities try academical causes before their own Courts, and, though the ordinary Courts will intervene by *mandamus* or *habeas corpus* or prohibition, they will not rehear *on the merits* cases already settled by the Vice-Chancellor. There exist other privileged and "established" jurisdictions in England. In Scotland there is no appeal from the ecclesiastical Courts to any other. It is doubtful whether in England any appeal lies from Convocation, and it is certain that either House of Parliament can imprison without appeal. There is, therefore, no indefeasible right of a Court representing the State to review ecclesiastical judgments otherwise than by *mandamus*, *quare impedit*, or prohibition. The union of Church and Realm implies the recognition of those judgments as having legal force. Nor can it be fairly argued that the law leaves spiritual causes to spiritual persons up to a certain point and then steps in to have the last word. The only preliminary stage before the Court of Appeal is the Court of the Province now that the Bishop's Court is a nullity; and the new "Court "of the Arches" has been declared by authority to rest on a merely Parliamentry foundation. Therefore, if the Court of Appeal has also become a secular Court, we are disestablished outright.

Moreover, the Church of England is not under the supremacy of Parliament but of the Crown. Where no existing statute blocks the way, constitutions and canons made by the spiritual estate become laws of this kingdom, binding on clergy and laity, directly the Sovereign has assented to their being promulged. They need no Parliamentary ratification, unless they modify the statute or common law. The constitution of England is not (1) King, (2) Parliament, (3) Church—at the bottom; but, in the famous words of the Statute of Appeals, it is "a Body Politick compact of "all sort and degrees of people, divided in terms "and by names of Spiritualty and Temporalty," "bounden and owen to bear to the King, next "to God, a natural and humble obedience; "He being also institute and furnished by the "goodness and sufferance of Almighty God with "plenary, whole, and entire power, pre-"eminence, prerogative and jurisdiction to "render and yield justice and final determina-"tion to all manner of folk, residents or sub-"jects within this his Realm, in all causes, "matters, debates, and contentions happening "to occur, insurge, or begin within the limits "thereof without restraint or provocation to "any forain Princes or Potentates of the "world; The *Body Spiritual* whereof having "power, when any cause of the *Law Divine* "happened to come in question, or of spiritual "learning, that it was *declared, interpreted, and* "*shewed by that part of the said Body Politick* "*called the Spiritualty.*" There is nothing here about any authority of the temporal or civil estate over the spiritual, but the two are treated as co-ordinate under one Supreme Governour.

It may be convenient to assume a kind of convention or compact between two powers, one material the other spiritual, called State and Church; and were the Constitution thrown into the melting pot some such *concordat*, or *mariage de convenance*, might be the only relation possible to establish, though even then the devolution of a certain class of causes to competent extra-legal Courts would not be contrary to the spirit of our age, nor the acceptance and legal recognition of consensual jurisdictions, such as that of the (Disestablished) Church of Scotland. The Queen's Courts will enforce, without appeal, the judgments of the inferior tribunals of that body, each member of which has contracted to be bound by the interpretation put upon the Canons by those tribunals. Such an assumption, then, may be convenient, but it is not the old Christian theory of Church and King. And the *Ecclesia Anglicana* may certainly say: "Non haec in fœdera veni."

The argument, again, that the Court of Appeal does not decide what is true, but only that such-and-such teaching so plainly contradicts the formularies of the Church as to merit punishment, forgets that neither does a spiritual Court do anything but this. A Court decides what is at variance with the law. It is said also that if the Court of Appeal gives an unsatisfactory decision, it rests with the Church to re-model her formularies, so as to prevent mistakes in future. But, even if the Church were not bound hand and foot, it is not possible for her, as a rule, to make her formularies so stringent and unmistakeable as to prevent heretics escaping by some quibble. How could the Prayer-Book assert unconditional regeneration more plainly? Yet the Privy Council acquitted Mr. Gorham. It is vain to assure the Church that she is not compromised by the decisions of this Court. In the public mind she is compromised, and reasonably. The theory that the Court is a purely outside, secular tribunal concerned merely with the grammatical interpretation of the Prayer-Book as part of an Act of Parliament has been invented *ad hoc*.

The conclusion we arrive at is, that the Queen in Council is not, in the eye of the constitution, a Civil Court, and that Churchmen will surrender their inherited liberties if they obey it as such. It represents the Sovereign in Her peculiar and quasi-sacred relation to the Church of England, but (1) that relation is almost obsolete in practice. (2) The spirit in which the Judicial Committee has advised the Sovereign has been marked by considerable ignorance of Church history and law, and by very great prejudice against anything like ecclesiasticism and the traditions of the Catholic Church. In other words, it has been hitherto neither a competent nor an impartial tribunal. (3) It seems, instead of seeing the Queen's justice done, to have gradually come to take cognisance of "contro-"versies of the faith," and to claim to interpret the mind of the Church Catholic as expressed in her laws. (4) It has arrogated to itself the power of passing quasi-spiritual sentences, such as suspension, not only *a beneficio* but *ab officio*, instead of remitting them to the Court Christian, as the mediæval King in Chancery did. It, therefore, would seem to be the duty of Churchmen to agitate for the re-constitution of this Court and the limitation of its functions. The Crown has the right and duty to "see justice "done" to all its subjects, and to intervene "for lack of justice" when the Ecclesiastical Courts deny the forms of law to suitors or overstep their jurisdiction. The Crown seems also to have the right, as Supreme in all causes, to refer appeals in causes of the law divine, either to the entire Episcopate or to some especially constituted Court of bishops and other experts to which the Spiritualty shall have formally consented. But in the words of Bishop Bilson, 300 years ago, "we give princes no power *to decide or debate doubts of faith*," echoed, in the words of the King who presided at the Hampton Court Conference; "I never did nor will presume to create any articles of faith *or to be judge thereof*; "but to submit my exemplary obedience unto "them (the Bishops) in as great humility as "the meanest of the land." Kings are the nursing fathers and Queens the nursing mothers of the Church. "Debet rex Sanctam Ecclesiam "regni sui servare fovere, manu tenere regere" say the laws of St. Edward. They may not be the mouthpiece of "anti-clericalism" and the finger of a jealous democracy.

Reviews.

OUR LIFE IN THE SWISS HIGHLANDS.*

The new cure of lung disease by Alpine air and sun and cold is a comparatively recent discovery which has hardly, even now, won so cordial a recognition as it deserves at the hands either of the medical profession or of the sufferers themselves. Of that method of cure Mr. J. Addington Symonds may well claim to be one of the pioneers, for since he came to Davos some fifteen years ago, in his own words, "broken "down in health, and with a poor prospect of "being able to prolong my days upon earth," he has persuaded several other invalids to follow in his footsteps and try the experiment of a winter residence in the Swiss Highlands at a considerable elevation above the sea level. That experiment has been so marvellously successful in his case, and we owe to it so much excellent literary work which he has done during his residence at Davos, that we cannot wonder that he should desire to proclaim to others the beneficial results of this new method of treatment, though at the same time admitting that it does not of necessity follow that these same beneficial results will be produced in every case of pulmonary disease.

At the time when he had recourse to the new method of treatment, it was certainly a leap in the dark, and it needed no little courage for one suffering as the author did from a severe pulmonary complaint to face the severity of winter in an Alpine valley, where the thermometer frequently fell to 10degs. or 15degs. below zero, and there was an *a priori* improbability that a sensitive invalid would be able with impunity to bear exposure to the open air in sledge journeys, or walks through falling snow, still less did it seem probable that to sit on a balcony "basking in a hot sun with the world "all white around them, and a spiky row of "icicles above their head," could have led to such beneficial results as are here recorded.

But even putting aside the advantages of almost "unlimited air and general invigora-"tion" which an Alpine health resort presents, fully equal to those of a long sea voyage or a Nile journey, without the confinement of the one or the inconveniences of the other, the advantages of its own special quality of bracing dryness with the stimulus of rarified cold air, are undoubted:—

> Those who are enthusiastic for this new Alpine method assert that it alone offers a radical cure. Sick folk, they say, may have their lives prolonged, their sufferings mitigated, on the Riviera; they may live with happiness in Madeira, or may enjoy existence above the first Cataract; but they can only return from the brink of the grave to an active home-life after passing through the summers and winters of the high Alps.

Apart, however, from the claim which Mr. J. A. Symonds' new volume thus possesses upon the attention of his fellow-sufferers, it possesses also a considerable claim upon the attention of the general reader, who will be only too glad to find

* *Our Life in the Swiss Highlands.* By John Addington Symonds and his daughter Margaret.—London and Edinburgh; A. and C. Black, 1892.

the accomplished writer turning aside for a time from his graver labours to collaborate with his daughter in the production of so charming a book as that in which they have recorded their experiences of *Our Life in the Swiss Highlands*. Those who have made acquaintance with the delightful little volumes of sketches of Swiss and Italian travel for which we are already indebted to the skilful artist in words whose name appears on the title page of that now under notice, know how marvellous is his power of description, and how vividly he brings before us the scenery and the inhabitants of the districts which he describes, while his intimate acquaintance with all that is most interesting in the past history of those districts, adds so much to the charm of his writings. Perhaps a severe critic might deplore his somewhat florid style, and the readers of his elaborate history of the Italian Renaissance do not require to be warned against the spirit of Paganism in which he treats the subject. But, at the same time, when he gets away from controversial topics, and contents himself with the attempt to reproduce for the benefit of stay-at-home readers, some of the delights which he has himself experienced in his rambles in Switzerland and Italy, it is difficult to resist the impression produced by his enthusiasm, or to attempt to judge too severely and in cold blood the outspoken utterance of his passion for all that is beautiful and attractive in the regions of which he treats.

The volume now under notice, which is a pleasant expression of that enthusiasm, gives a delightful picture of the method of life from which the narrator has derived such substantial benefit, and is, as a whole, written in a more chastened and subdued style of rhetorical eloquence than characterises the writer's earlier writings. But it is at the same time by no means wanting in those stirring and eloquent passages which have added so much to the charm of his earlier volumes. We have read it with great interest and genuine pleasure, and can most heartily commend it to the attention of all our readers, whether they be sufferers who hope to profit by a similar sojourn in the Swiss Highlands, or mere travellers in search of pleasure, or yet, again, stay-at-home folks who delight in being able, without stirring from their own fireside, to realise from the graphic word-pictures of the writer, some part of the pleasure and delight which attend such a sojourn among the Swiss Highlands, without having to experience the discomforts which have to be faced by those who would actually experience those pleasures.

The volume comprises a collection of short essays, some of which are here collected from various periodicals—we have a special recollection of the one entitled "Bacchus at Graubünden," a striking picture of the vintage in the neighbourhood of Davos, which originally appeared in the *Cornhill Magazine* — while others have not been previously published. Among the latter we must include the contributions of Miss Margaret Symonds, who certainly shows that she has inherited no little of her father's gifts, both of keen observation and of graphic description of what she has observed. Her sketches of hay hauling, cherry gathering, and tobogganning are full of picturesque charm.

In the first essay contained in the present volume, which is a reprint of one published in 1878, a striking description is given of Davos in winter, showing what sort of a place it then was and what manner of life was then led by the pioneers in whose footsteps the present vastly larger army of health-seekers have trodden. Of course, the natural advantages then claimed for it still remain, but the author expresses somewhat f a fear whether the great increase of popularity, which has transformed it from a mere mountain village into a largely-frequented and fashionable sanatorium, may not have been attended by some degree of disadvantage to it as a health station. It is, indeed, mainly with the simpler, rather than with the more fashionable Davos, that the present volume is concerned; and both Mr. Symonds and his daughter show themselves keenly alive to the charm of the less sophisticated life in the Swiss Highlands, though perhaps to those who have less to occupy them than Mr. Symonds had it might seem somewhat dull and monotonous. Some of their experiences were undoubtedly rough, and hardly, as we should have thought, suited for an invalid so far gone as Mr. J. A. Symonds represents himself to be; but it is an additional tribute to the health-giving air and genial salubrity of his home in the Swiss Highlands that he should have been able to face the hardships and exposure which he so graphically describes. The keen sense of enjoyment which he displays even amid these hardships, and the delight with which he explores the past history, and enters into the present life of the "grey Leaguers"—known in the three different languages which dispute for the pre-eminence among them, as Graubünden, i Signori Grigioni, and les Grisons—adds much to the attraction of his volume, so that our only difficulty is which to select from among the various passages which we have marked for extract as calculated to convey some idea of the charm of a most charming book. There are not a few wonderful avalanche stories, some of which, to stay-at-home folk, will seem to make a rather large demand on their credulity, and there are many striking sketches of the history of the past and of the life of the present, which might, with advantage, be chosen. Among the latter we may mention the essay telling of the career of Melchior Ragetli, a hotel porter, not, indeed, himself a real personage, but an imaginary type, around whom the author has gathered a variety of details, each of which has a foundation in fact. But perhaps we cannot do better, as an illustration of Mr. Symond's style for those who are not yet acquainted with it, than select the two passages which follow, one of which deals with the storm and ice and snow of Switzerland, the other with the sunny aspect of Italy. The first of them is an episode in a winter journey undertaken by the author in company with his daughter from Davos over the Julier Pass into Italy. Despite the unfavourable weather they declined to rest at the Hospiz, but determined to press forward:—

> The descent from the Hospiz was grimly solemn and impressive. Passing from the friendly light of that one stable-lantern, we now entered the dim obscurity of dreamland—a mist of whirling snow-flakes, driven onward by the wind which grew in violence. It is never wholly dark upon the snow; but the lustreless pallor of the untracked wilderness, fading off on every side into formless haze, and the complete effacement of all objects to which the sight is accustomed in these regions, are peculiarly trying to eyes and nerves. Here and there we could perceive the tops of black stakes and telegraph-posts emerging from the undulating drift. Here and there for considerable intervals they were completely hidden. As these posts average 30ft. in height, some conception of the snow-depth may be formed. There was also, at times, a faint suggestion of impending crags and masses of black rock on this hand or on that. Like the hulls of vessels seen through fog at sea, they swam into sight and shrank out of it again phantasmally. Nothing more was visible; nothing on which the sense of sight could seize for comfort and support. The track was obliterated, buried in fresh-fallen snow and storm-drift. Everything seemed changing, shifting, yielding to the uniformity of elemental treacherousness. The winter road upon the Julier plunges straight downward, cutting across the windings of the summer post-road, which lies with all its bridges, barricades, and parapets five fathoms deep below. At one spot, where absolutely nothing appeared to indicate the existence of a track, the postillion muttered in our ears, "Now we must trust to the horse; if he misses, it is over with us—*es ist mit uns um.*" The reins were laid upon the chestnut's shoulders, and he succeeded in feeling, scenting out the way. Pausing, sounding at each step with his fore feet, putting his nose down to smell, sometimes hardly stirring, sometimes breaking into a trot for a few seconds, then coming to a sudden halt again, then moving cautiously as though in doubt, he went with interruptions forward. The sledge-bells had been left behind at the Hospiz for fear of avalanches; their tinkling or the crack of a whip suffices in such weather to dislodge a snow-slip. The other horse with the baggage-sledge followed behind, attending eagerly to every movement of his comrade. And so we passed silently, glidingly, mysteriously downwards into the gulf of utter gloom, without making the least sound. The only noise we heard was the eldritch shrieking of the wind, and a horrible æolian music from the telegraph-wires close at our ears. We could touch these wires with our fingers when they were not buried in snow, and they thrilled with a sharp metallic shudder like the voices of banshees or lost wailing women, uttering shrill threats and curses, murmuring their drowsy runes of doom. Sometimes we ascended avalanches, and then there was blank vacancy and utter silence—every object huddled in ruin, and the path smoothed out by softly-curving wreaths. The horse was up to his belly in unwrinkled drifts. Only through changes of movement in the sledge did we know that we were climbing steeply up or plunging perilously down. On the dizzy top of one of these avalanches it happened that the clouds above us broke, and far aloft, in a solitary space of the sky the Great Bear swam into sight for a few moments. The little starlight was enough to reveal the desolation of the place, and the yawning chasms on our right and left. I knew by experience how narrow, how high-uplifted, is the thread of traversable pathway in such passages. A false step to this side or to that would plunge us into oceans of soft smothering snow from which in darkness we could not hope to extricate ourselves. Yet the two brave horses kept the track. Ursa Major was swallowed up in mist again. The wind rallied with fierce clutching grasps, while we cautiously descended from the avalanche and resumed what must have been the winter road, although we could not see nor feel it. Just then cembras began to show their dark masses on the cliffs, and something more sombre even than the night loomed far ahead before us. The cembras told me that we were nearing Silvaplana, and the obscurity in front must surely be the bulk of the Bernina group beyond the Engadine. Courage! We shall soon be under shelter! But, even as I said these words, the whirlwind scooped the snow again in blinding drifts around us, and the telegraph-banshees shrieked with redoubled spitefulness: "Come away, come away to us! Come and be buried as we have been! Come and be damned in the prisons of frost with us. The wind that makes us croon our weird song shall wind the snow-wreaths over you!" That was not to be our destiny, however; for, after jolting through another avalanche, the excavated walls of which touched our sledges on each hand, we made a few sharp turns, saw lights ahead, and came lurching into the little street of Silvaplana opposite the hospitable "Wilde Mann." We had been driving for fourteen hours over every conceivable kind of road—rough, broken, precipitous, trackless—and we were glad enough to get a late supper and a warm bed.

This night passage of the Julier is also described by Miss Symonds, less elaborately but hardly less effectively, in a letter written on the very day after, and published as a kind of appendix to her father's narrative. On that following day they continued their sledge journey, and had to traverse no less than eleven huge snow avalanches between Silvaplana and Maloja, from the mountain parapet of which the sudden drop into the Italian valley below is most impressive. From a succeeding essay we quote by way of contrast the picture—drawn at a different period of the year—of the little Italian town into which they then dropped:—

> Chiavenna is a little Italian town enclosed by romantic mountains, which soar into towers and spires and pyramids above it. Yet the place is so situated at the meeting-point of two main valleys (the Splügen Pass and Val Bregaglia) that southwards the prospect expands alluringly toward the Lake of Como and the plain of Lombardy. In Chiavenna we have always an open vista enticing us to Italy; always the majestic precipices overhead, wreathed with leaden or silver or golden mists, shooting their sharp needles into the blue of heaven, beckoning to us from the Alpine regions we have left behind. A torrent of the purest water flows through the town: so pure, if the truth must be told, that it serves one or more breweries, and makes the beer of Chiavenna widely celebrated. This may or may not be an attraction to visitors. But I can assure them that the beer is sound. There is a spacious hotel to pass the time and sleep in; an old posting-house, formerly a palace, now transformed to suit modern requirements, with an attentive host, who takes pride in his kitchen and his cellar and the comfort of his guests. I need not add that this is the Hôtel Conradi, and that Herr Weber keeps it.
>
> I have lived much in Italy, and have traversed that enchanted land of nature and the arts down from its Alpine barriers to the sea which beats about the promotory of Sicilian Lilybæum. But I have found in all my wanderings no better frontispiece to the long series of Italian pictures than this of Chiavenna—no place in which one leaps so suddenly from north to south, from the mystery of the mountains into the Italian charm. Crossing Maloja, we leave the stony hills which gather fountain-heads for Rhine and Danube and Adige and Po. We glide insensibly into the Italian garden. When we reach it, there are vine trellises and almond orchards, peach trees laden with bloom or fruit, big-bellied gourds asleep on sunny stones, taciturn cypresses near dwellings built for secrecy and love, tall bell-towers reaching to the skies among the voiceless habitations of the dead, bridges entwined with creeping weeds through which the deep-tongued torrents clamour, castles on toppling rocks recalling deeds of antique story. The whole of Italy, to one who knows Italy well, is suggested in epitome here. And Chiavenna has the additional attraction of combining with this Italian magic something of Alpine purity and freshness. Everywhere come streamlets pouring down from snows in spring. The black rocks are fringed with rhododendron, tufted with crimson primulas and heaths, embossed with budding saxifrages. Under the grey boles of Spanish chestnut trees the sward spreads soft and green. This velvet lawn is starred with crocuses, lilac and white; and where transparent waters irrigate the fields, one may wander for hours among dancing beds of snow-flakes, raising their shell-like blossoms from frail stalks above the grassy cushions whence they spring. There is a ruin of old granitic rocks around you, the spilth and waste of mountains shaken in past ages by earth-splitting throes. But these have been mossed over, smoothed by "the unimaginable touch of time," mellowed to sombre greys and glowing tones of purple. Feathery birch trees sprout from the chasms which divide those monumental blocks. Fir trees plume them. Rare ferns nestle in their crevices. Blue hepaticas and delicate wood-sorrel shelter round them. Dark violets, where the turf is moist and deep by overhanging walls, fill the spring air with fragrance. And man may pass from spot to spot, exploring and inquiring, finding no end to his delightful rambles.

It is not, however, only the aspect of the

country which the author brings up vividly before us. He has also much to tell as to the inhabitants, of whom he speaks most highly, and he points out how the people of Graubünden differ from the other members of the Confederation, which they only joined in 1803, having for nearly four centuries been an independent State. Most of them trace their descent through a long line of noble ancestors, accustomed to rule subject Italian territories, and to deal with Sovereigns as ambassadors and generals. Nowhere have Republican institutions and Republican virtues developed more favourably than among these representatives of an ancient Aristocracy, among whom good breeding, high average intelligence and manliness are, the author says, conspicuous. There seems, however, to be little romance or imagination about them, though Mr. Symonds tells some good ghost legends, with one of which we must conclude our extracts :—

People of Davos believe that certain men are born from time to time among them who have a supernatural gift for seeing the dead walk at night. Persons with this gift are called seers of the *Todtenvolk*. A friend of mine here told me, not many days ago, that one of his cousins in the Prättigau possesses it. A peculiar call, or intimation, warns the seer when this vision will be granted. He is then bound to rise from bed, or to leave the society of friends. He must go forth alone to a certain place where the dead walk. There he beholds the inhabitants of the churchyard pass before him. Each long since buried face gazes at him full in the eyes. The face of the last walker in this dread procession is that of a *living* man or women ; and when the seer recognises it, he knows that So-and-so will shortly die and join the fellowship of the dead folk. But—and this is a terribly pathetic fate imposed upon the seer—the last and living member of the train may avert his face and pass unrecognised. If that happens, the seer knows that it is now his turn to die and join the fellowship of the dead folk. At Davos it is supposed that the dead take their departure from the churchyard, cross the Landwasser, and pace the solitary road which leads to the Waldhaus and the Dischma Thal. I sometimes indulge in thoughts of the curious unfamiliar impression our modern watering-place must make upon those ghostly survivors from the antique past. Now and again they wake from slumber under earth to revisit the pale glimpses of the moon. Mixed with familiar moonlight they behold gas-lamps and electric illumination. Their old houses of wood and low-roofed stone are still discernible. But huge hotels overtop these humble dwellings. Their descendants are still alive and at work here. But a crowd of people from far distant countries mingle with the scions of that antique stock ; and the ashes of many of these strangers are yearly committed to the same earth as that which covers Buol and Beeli, Guler and Sprecher. Do the foreigners who die here walk also at night ? and does the seer of the Todten-volk discern them ? This is the eerie question which I ask myself. J. A. S.

These extracts will serve to show to those already acquainted with Mr. J. A. Symonds' writings that he has lost none of his ancient cunning, while those who are not yet so acquainted will be enabled to gather from them some idea of the charm and fascination which those writings possess, and certainly the present volume is a welcome addition to the large collection for which we are already indebted to the gifted author.

THE ROYAL ACADEMY.

[First notice.]

The exhibition of the Royal Academy, which opens to the public on Monday, may not be distinguished by many works of strikingly conspicuous merit, but it will be generally conceded that the average level of merit is high. The usual complaints are to be heard this year as to the way in which the Hanging Committee have discharged their functions. The Committee does not include a single landscape-painter ; and this may be the reason why so many good landscapes have been hung where they cannot be seen to advantage. Nor does it need a very practised eye to discern several instances in which the arrangement of the pictures has been far from successful.

In accordance with our usual custom we confine ourselves to-day to mentioning some of the most noticeable pictures in each Room, reserving to future occasions a more detailed criticism of the Exhibition as a whole. Perhaps it will best serve the purpose we have in view if we take the several Rooms in order.

In the First Gallery attention is at once arrested by one of Mr. Henry Moore's deep blue sea-pieces, "Perfect Weather for a Cruise,' which hangs on the left. Next it is Mr. Waterhouse's "Circe Poisoning the Sea." Ovid relates that the sorceress, having vainly tried to make Glaucus desert Scylla, poisoned the sea where the latter was wont to bathe, and thus turned her into a monster. Circe's figure is very grand, as she stands poised on, or just above, the surface of the water, pouring a most poisonous-looking green liquid out of a glass vessel. In this room are Mr. Peter Graham's "Sea-worn Rocks" ; a scene from the Peninsular War, by Lady Butler ; "The Haunted Temple," by Mr. Riviere—two tigers prowling in the dark near a classical temple, from which light issues forth ; the same artist's picture of Cupid astride of a lion ("A Master of Kings") ; a striking treatment of the subject of "Judas" by Mr. J. C. Dollman ; a charming scene of cattle "Trespassing" in a flowery meadow, by Mr. H. W. B. Davis ; Mr. G. D. Leslie's' 'Rose Queen"; Mr. Wells's portrait of Sir Drury Lowe, and Mr. Benham's of Mrs. Arnold Jenkins ; and a moonrise landscape (80) by Mr. W. G. Foster.

The Second Gallery contains the President's principal work, "The Sea gave up the Dead which were in it," the chief feature being a group composed of the figures of a man, his wife and little son. Of this work we shall have more to say another time. We have also to note, at present without comment, the following :—Mr. Pettie's dignified "Bonnie Prince Charlie"; Mr. Shannon's portrait of Mrs. Lawley ; a delicately beautiful landscape, "Hayle, Cornwall," by Mr. Alfred East ; Mr. Albert Goodwin's weird and lurid "City of Dis"; Mr. MacWhirter's attractive "June in the Austrian Tyrol"; a sunny landscape by Mr. Lionel Smythe ; and Sir John Millais's "Halcyon Weather"—a pool with trees and a glade beyond.

Coming to the large room, Gallery III., we find Mr. Watts occupying his old corner with a subject more than usually difficult to grasp—"She shall be called Woman." Here are Mr. Dudley Hardy's richly-coloured "Moors in Spain," Mr. Orchardson's "Napoleon at St. Helena ;" Mr. Fildes's portrait of Miss Ethel Ismay ; Mr. David Murray's fine landscape, "The River Road," Mr. Gow's interesting picture of "The Flag-maidens at Taunton : an incident of the Monmouth Rebellion," in which a crowd of sweet maidens of all ages, dressed in white, are presenting a flag ; Mr. Alfred Parsons's admirable orchard scene in spring (184) ; Mr. Burgess's pretty Spanish group of a widow and her two children offering a little present to the parish-priest on his birthday ; and another delightful landscape by Mr. H. W. B. Davis ("Spring-time"). In this room also are Mr. Marcus Stone's "Two's company, three's none" —a pair of lovers in a garden, from whom a young lady-friend has the good taste to withdraw ; a portrait of Mr. Goodman, by Mr. Ouless ; an important work by Sir Frederic Leighton, "The Garden of the Hesperides," full of gorgeously coloured draperies ; Professor Herkomer's splendid portrait of Lord Kelvin ; a snow scene with Scotch firs, by Sir John Millais ; a study in armour-painting ("The ultimatum"), by Mr. Pettie ; and a characteristically fine Scotch landscape, "Sunshine and Shower," from the brush of Mr. Peter Graham. Nor is the list of noticeable pictures in this, the largest Gallery, yet exhausted. We have still to name Mr. Waterlow's pretty picture of lambs being fed ("The Nursery"); Mr. Shannon's portrait-group of two ladies (236) ; Mr. Charlton's view of the Queen's Jubilee procession ; Mr. Riviere's "Dead Hector," around whose corpse wolves are prowling ; two sea-pieces by Mr. J. C. Hook — "Nereids" and "The sea-mew's nest ;" a child-picture (256) by Sir John Millais ; and a "Bacchante," by Sir F. Leighton. Last, but not least, hanging near each other, are a beautiful composition of Greek girls sitting in a marble chamber overlooking the sea, by Mr. Poynter ; "A Venetian Council of War," by Sir John Gilbert ; and "A kiss," by Mr. Tadema. In the last-named the spectator looks out from a marble terrace and staircase, over a stretch of sea, to a distant view of mountains. At the foot of the steps are bathers. On the terrace a little girl, in charge of an attendant, is being tenderly greeted by a lady. This is the artist's only contribution to the Exhibition this year.

The Fourth Gallery includes several works of importance, the chief being Mr. Stanhope Forbes's remarkably fine "Forging the Anchor ;" Mr. David Murray's admirable landscape, "The Farm Ford ; and Mr. Colin Hunter's dignified and pathetic "Burial of the Macdonalds of Glencoe, 1692." Other pictures here are a portrait of Mr. Herbert Gibbs, by Mr. Ouless ; a view of Westminster from Lambeth, by Mr. Vicat Cole ; "The Convict Ship"—a scene on deck, by Mr. Brangwyn ; a pretty female figure (313) by Mr. Margetson, and two works by Mr. Crofts—"The Gunpowder Plot : the conspirators' last stand," and "Charles I. at Edge Hill." In the next room there is little to detain us. Mr. Dendy Sadler's "Sweethearts," two old folks in a garden ; another of Mr. Burgess's Spanish scenes, "Professors of the University of Salamanca" ; and a landscape by Mr. Leader, "Conway Bay and the Carnarvonshire coast"—are all that demand special mention in this general survey.

In Gallery VI. we note Professor Herkomer's important portrait-group, "A Board of Directors" ; and Mr. Adrian Stokes's exquisite "Sunset on the Roman Campagna." The Seventh Gallery includes Mr. Charles Wyllie's "The brimming river" ; Mr. Shannon's portrait of Mrs. Harley, and Professor Herkomer's of Archbishop Maclagan ; another of Mr. Alfred East's lovely landscapes, "Autumn afternoon ;" and a fine specimen of Mr. John North's skill, "Druidscombe." In Gallery VIII. are Mr. Lockhart's portrait of the Speaker ; Mr. Wells's of the late Mr. W. H. Smith ; and Mr. Ouless's of Dr. Searle. Mr. Solomon's "Orpheus" occupies a conspicuous position in this room. Here, also, are two works by Mr. MacWhirter ; "The Spanish Armada," by Mr. W. L. Wyllie ; a coast scene by Mr. Henry Moore ; and two fine pictures by Mr. H. W. B. Davis—"Summer-time," a fresh green lane with sheep, and "The shadow of evening," with an orchard in the foreground in which calves are feeding, and a bright hill beyond. In the Tenth Gallery Mr. David Murray has another fine sunny landscape, "The white heat ;" and Mr. Waterhouse portrays "Danae" on the sea-shore. In Gallery XI. we must only make mention of Mr. La Thangue's "After the storm"—a wounded fisherman being brought in a boat from a wrecked fishing-smack.

To this bare enumeration of some prominent works to be found on the walls of the Academy we must needs confine ourselves to-day.

THE NEW GALLERY.

The traditions of this Gallery, inherited from the Grosvenor, permit, as is well known, the offering to the public not only of intellectual enjoyment, but also of amusement. The present exhibition is no exception to this now time-honoured custom, and those who visit it for instruction will find there not only what they are to admire and follow, but also what they are to avoid. Unfortunately, the hanging of the pictures shows signs of haste. Many are put near each other which ought on every account to be kept apart. Others have been hung in the shade which should have been in the best light obtainable, and altogether there is too much shading off of the light ; which arrangement, however it may suit pictures depending for their attractions on an air of hazy mystery to hide their real baldness, is a great disadvantage to finely conceived and painted works. These need all the light possible to show every note of the narrow scale of tones to which they are by necessity limited, and each of which is important to the expression of the whole.

In the West Room is a small finished study for Mr. E. J. Poynter's picture in the Royal Academy, on which, as it in no way equals the later in its finer qualties, we will make no remark ; also another picture not very interesting called "White Roses." Two small examples of Mr. Alma Tadema are not of equal merit. The one, called "A Silent Greeting," is very pretty and beautifully painted. A lady in early Roman costume has fallen asleep on a bench over some needlework. In her lap has just been gently laid a bouquet of pink rose-buds by a gentleman who is going softly away again without disturbing her. Mr. Tadema has also a portrait of the celebrated pianist Paderewski, whose remarkable head has also been studied and exhibited in another room by H.R.H. Princess Louise, Marchioness of Lorne.

Mr. W. B. Richmond exhibits a fine portrait of the Ven. Archdeacon Wilson — painted for Clifton College ; Mr. Herbert A. Olivier two very characteristic portraits of the late Mr. Archer Houblon, and of the late Lady Thomas Hay, the last with harmonious setting of Quaker greys. Mr. J. J. Shannon has also some clever portraits of ladies, with, as usual, rather dirty shadows ; Sir Arthur Clay one of Colonel Kay—simple and strong ; and Mr. Sydney P. Hall a very striking head of the late Charles Stewart Parnell. Mr. G. F. Watts's portrait of Mr. Walter Crane is altogether pleasing, whilst he also has a large suggestive work called "Sic transit"—a corpse covered by a winding sheet, surrounded by objects denoting wealth, power, and other worldly advantages. The following is its motto :

"What I spent, I had !
What I saved, I lost !
What I gave, I have !"

Over this solemn picture hangs one which is mock-solemn, taking its title for a quotation

from Christina G. Rossetti—"I lock my door upon myself." We can only think that the unwholesome looking young woman here depicted need not be at such pains to lock herself in, for nobody could possibly wish to enter her queer apartment, or make closer acquaintance with herself. The directors of the Gallery need not have gone abroad to procure this work, as this sort can be manfactured by the yard in England sufficient for the purpose of the New Gallery.

In the same room is to be seen a very pretty figure of a girl blowing a dandelion seed-head—"He loves me, he loves me not," by Mr. C. E. Perugini; a large canvas by Mr. J. T. Nettleship—a lioness driven from her lair by a flood, and carrying in her mouth a small cub; and two charming pictures of little girls by Miss Blanche Jenkins. The one is seen to advantage on the line, and represents a child in a white sunbonnet, holding a branch of wild roses, and is a delightful harmony of warm colour; the tones in the face softened by transmitted cool light through the bonnet, should be especially noticed. The other is of rich tapestry colours, but we mention it only to point if as an instance of the very unskilful hanging to which we have before alluded. It is simply quite put out by the raw and flimsy colours of the picture below it, whilst if the hanger's object was to emphasise the weak conception and drawing of Mr. C. E. Hallé's "The March of the Seasons," he could not have done it more effectually than by placing it near Miss Jenkins' solidly painted little picture.

We cannot like Sir J. E. Millais' "Sweet Emma Moreland." The colours are hard and coarse, and the girl neither sweet nor sympathetic in expression. In "Ganymede," by Mr. G. P. Jacombe-Hood, one is led to wonder how that little London street-boy, divested of clothing, managed to get up to the top of that mountain. And a feeling akin to this is excited by Mr. J. M. Swan's "The Storm Siren," with her common place, ill-drawn figure. The landscapes to be noted are "Gathering Mists," by Mr. D. Murray; "Autumn Mists," by Mr. W. S. Jay; and "Autumn," by Miss E. Stewart Wood. Cannot this clever lady begin now to walk alone, to see with her own eyes, and think her own thoughts, instead of producing weak imitations of Mr. Murray's work?

The North Room is strong in landscape and in portraiture, and also contains one of the worst instances of bad hanging that we have ever seen, resulting in the temporary extinction of Mr. D. Murray's fine landscape, "A Hampshire Haying, 1891." It is literally surrounded, above and on each side, by colours entirely at discord with its delicate harmonies. It has been placed, too, in a dark corner, whereas it needs much light. Really the directors do not deserve to be entrusted with the custody for so many months of such a picture as this. In this room are also several other landscapes:—"When winter's wasteful spite was almost spent," by Mr. J. W. North has some of the artist's great charm, though it is not his finest work of the year. That is elsewhere. "The Roman Campagna; early spring" is the first we have seen, by Mr. Adrian Stokes, with any real colour in it. It is very true and almost English in effect, except for the little hardness resulting from the clear atmosphere. The management of the grass is very fine. "An Old Suburb," by Mr. C. W. Wyllie, is rich, soft, and harmonious. "The water-carrier" is at once to be recognised as by Mr. Colin Hunter, and treats of sea and sky with his usual freshness. But how it is spoilt by want of reflected open-air light on the figure! "The Cornish Sea," by Mr. C. Napier Hemy, has much truth, but is a little monotonous in colour. "Approaching night—Pas de Calais" is one of Mr. H. W. B. Davis's moonlight studies. It would bear carrying a little further, and has not quite the refinement of his best work.

Two strong masculine portraits, by Professor Herkomer, arrest the eye—those of Sir George Gabriel Stokes and of the Rev. John E. B. Mayor—both full of character; also the portrait of Mrs. Chapman, by J. J. Shannon, and of Mrs. W. H. Foster, by the Hon. John Collier. "Gretchen," by the last named artist, is one of the most repulsive conceptions of the poor tempted girl we have ever seen. In works of imagination he does not shine. "Black-eyed Susan," by Mr. G. H. Boughton, is a very pretty girl, rather too stylishly dressed for William's sweetheart, and set in a landscape which, even regarded as a background only, has an unpleasantly false arrangement of light. "Che sara sara," by W. E. F. Britten is a large strange picture, which has neither beauty nor sense to recommend it. Mr. Stanhope Forbes has here one small example called "When the boats are idle in the bay." The boats and the bay make a light background to a man and a woman sitting working in the shadow. What a curious attraction shadow has for him! He uses it cleverly too. Hung high at one end is a well-attempted large composition of a "Bull-ring—Andalusia," by Mr. G. Denholm Armour. Can any amount of association with a mutual admiration society ever induce anyone really to think that a mere study of blue sky and white mist alone is worth framing and exhibiting? If Miss Alma Tadema has brought herself to think so, she will be ruined as an artist. Such things require neither thought, time, nor labour; only a little cheap dexterity with the brush. The same sort of remark would apply to her little bit of worthless design for a panel placed amongst the so-called sculpture.

The South Room contains very little which calls for any remark. "The Delphic Oracle in time of Adrian," by Mr. Claudius Harper, has been evidently carefully studied, and will, perhaps, lead to better things. Miss Clara Montalba has a large picture, "A Venetian Ferry," very conventional; Mr. Albert Goodwin, a rather curious composition in illustration of a scene in Spenser's *Faery Queen*; Mr. D. Murray, a small richly-coloured work, "At Milking Time."

In the balcony we noticed two very good drawings of architectural subjects by Mr. Lennard Lewis—"An Old Benedictine Monastery in Normandy," and "La grosse Horloge, Rouen," the latter very effective. One by Mr. T. M. Brooke—"S. Jacques, Lisien," a very fine drawing of Windsor by Mr. Newton Benett; a very pretty small example of Mr. E. Hayes' "Fishing boats leaving Fowey Harbour;" and, by Mr. R. Caton Woodville, "Charge of Inniskillings at the Battle of Malplaquet," full of motion and spirit. Mr. Eugène de Blaas has an amusing scene, well-realised, called "The Interrupted Story;" and Miss Lisa Stillman two very good portraits in pastel. Besides these there are two first-rate drawings for *Punch* by Mr. E. T. Reed; some good pencil studies and portraits by the Marchioness of Granby; some lovely architectural pictures in black and white by W. Biscombe Gardner—a master in that branch of art; and last, not least, eleven illustrations to Anacreon by J. R. Weguelin. We are specially glad to have seen these; otherwise we should not have known that Mr. Weguelin had any sense of beauty whatever. They are full of ideal loveliness in the drawing of the human figure.

The only works worthy of notice amongst the sculpture are the design for a fountain by Mr. George Simonds, including a mermaid and sea-lions, these last making a very good original design for architectural sculpture; and the group by E. Roscoe Mullins of "Comus," which, however, is not quite satisfactory as a composition. The rest is all very unimportant, not to say trivial, and quite unworthy of the fine marble ante-room in which it is placed.

THE JAPANESE GALLERY, NEW BOND STREET.

Mr. John Varley here exhibits 146 drawings and oil sketches of scenes in Japan and China of unequal merit. It seems to be the fault of most artists visiting Japan that, seeing themselves surrounded by paintable subjects, and visions of loveliness (sometimes unpaintable) in profusion, they seem to wish to seize them all and convey them to paper and canvas, and so lose by haste and want of concentration, the opportunity of making any really fine picture.

Such is the case with the present collection. Those examples really worthy of careful attention from an artistic point of view are indeed few and far between, consisting for the most part of water-colour drawings, for Mr. Varley does not seem much at home with oil-colours. This, of course, will not prevent a certain degree of interest in the subjects and the ideas to be gathered from them, of the scenery, manners, and customs, and specially the architecture, of "the Land of the Rising Sun"—too far off as it is for many of us to visit and see for ourselves.

One striking view (30) is on "Miyajima" or "Temple island" at sunset, and represents the stone lanterns along the shore—solemn looking objects. Not far from it hangs perhaps the best drawing in the room (41), "Evening in the cemetery of Atagoyama," Tokio. In this quiet and peaceful subject the soft evening tones are well managed.

Some of the Chinese drawings are very good—specially those of the walls of Pekin. They give a fair idea of their height and massiveness. The exhibition also contains drawings by a Japanese artist, Watanabe Seitei, including some very careful and loving studies of birds, insects, and flowers, specially the former, treated in the usual decorative manner. These have all the well-known charm of the best Japanese work, and are full of delicate grace.

DOUBLE ACROSTIC.

ACROSTIC RULES.

A Prize of One Guinea is given every month for the successful solution of the Acrostics appearing in the *John Bull*.

The present monthly competition will include the Acrostics that are given on April 2, 9, 16, 23, and 30.

At the end of the month, in case competitors tie, they will proceed to guess off the ties, being debarred from prize-winning in the fresh monthly competition so long as they are engaged in contesting the ties.

No competitor can gain more than two Monthly Prizes in the course of the year.

All solutions must be forwarded not later than the Monday week following the appearance of the Acrostic addressed to the Acrostic Editor of the *John Bull*, 6, Whitefriars-street, Fleet-street, E.C., and signed by a pseudonym of not inordinate length.

Alternatives to the number of three are allowed.

All solutions received are acknowledged, whether correct or not.

ANSWER TO DOUBLE ACROSTIC, No. 3.

(April, 1892.)

1. C	REE	D
2. A	LBIN	O
3. T	HUG	G

Solutions have been received from Viz, Two Countesses, Robin, Beam, E.A.F., The Griffin, Etak, White Hat, Chameleon, Dunston, Iden, Erica, Noryb, E.V.P., Garbir, Elle, and Boozlewax.

March List.—A further correction has to be made. The names of Remlaw, Grasmere, and Ancient Briton should not have been struck out of the ties.

March Ties.—Correct solutions have been received from Molly, Sociable, Chelmsford, Hadji, Grasmere, Remlaw, and Ancient Briton who remain competing.

DOUBLE ACROSTIC, No. 5.

(April, 1892.)

Proem.

No little pleasure may impart,
Though not the highest form of art.

1.

Full well the soldier knows its sound.

2.

Closely once to England bound.

3.

In modern days swiftly spread around.

4.

Supreme in France, without pity slain.

5.

Only a quack, you may well maintain.

Jean and Edouard de Reszke have cleared £25,000 by their recent American tour.

The parishioners of Perivale are a happy community. The Rev. Dr. Hughes, their vicar, says that a vestry meeting for the election of churchwardens was held on Monday. The ratepayers number four; but as none could apparently find time to attend the meeting, Dr. Hughes had to transact all the business of the vestry himself. A similar duty has devolved upon the vicar for the last thirty years or more. Dr. Hughes nominated Mr. Shield, of Ranelagh-road, Ealing, as his churchwarden, and, on behalf of the inhabitants, proposed and seconded the election of Mr. Maule, of Sutherland-road, Ealing, as their warden. It is needless to say that the elections were unanimously carried.

Sir Wilfrid Lawson at Inverness last week said that "every elector who voted for a member of Parliament who approved of the existing liquor system ought to be in the dock along with the person who committed a crime while under the influence of drink." Whereupon an indignant elector writes to the Scotch papers to ask whether the following is not rather better English and much better sense:—Every elector who voted for a member of Parliament who approved of trying to get votes by talking preposterous twaddling nonsense ought to be in the lunatic asylum along with the person who talked the nonsense whilst under the influence of politics.

JOHN BULL.

LONDON, April 30.

It is happily already clear that the Duke of Devonshire does not intend to allow his elevation to the House of Peers to in any way modify or lessen his political activity or energy. His speech at Derby this week is an admirable illustration of the humour and common-sense with which he discusses contemporary politics. His sketch of Sir William Harcourt was admirable. The Duke said :—"There are some people who think—who say, at all events—that Sir William Harcourt has no political principles. I do not agree with those people. I consider that Sir William Harcourt is a most brilliant and distinguished representative in this country of a school of politicians who are better known in other countries than in England. I refer to a school of politicians which, in France, are called Opportunists. An Opportunist has been defined, in a work of reference recently published, as 'a Party which believes in regulating politics by circumstances, and not by dogmatic principles.' An Opportunist has also been defined in the same work as 'one who is without settled principles or consistent policy.' Now, I think those definitions are somewhat unjust to the Opportunist party. That an Opportunist should not have strong convictions we, of course, know; but that is his misfortune. Perhaps, it is to his advantage, but it certainly is not his fault. The part of the Opportunist, as I understand the term, is not to endeavour to form opinion, not to endeavour to promote or push into prominence new opinions, not to adhere steadfastly to old opinions, but rather to watch and to study the course of events, to gauge and estimate the force of public opinion and public prejudice, and to endeavour to guide, rather than to form, the public opinion, not by any means necessarily for his own private or selfish ends, but, it may be, for what he considers the best interests of his country. Well now, looking at Sir William Harcourt's conduct from the point of view of an Opportunist statesman, I maintain that we can find an explanation of which it was otherwise incapable. No one can but believe that in 1886 Sir William Harcourt was the subject of a sudden conversion. That the Home Secretary who, from the year 1880 to 1885, had persecuted the Irish Nationalist Party, even as Saul persecuted the prophets; that Sir William Harcourt, the politician, who in 1885, had exulted in the discomfiture of his adversaries, and of leaving them to 'stew in Parnellite juice'; that in March of the next year this same statesman and politician had become an ardent convert to the doctrines of Home Rule—to ask us to believe that is to ask us to believe in miracles, which do not occur nowadays. Well, Sir William Harcourt has never asked us to believe it himself, What was, then, the cause or the reason of his conversion? I find it in the Opportunism of his statesmanship. The causes which decided Sir William Harcourt and many others besides him were these. He saw that Mr. Gladstone, the great and trusted Leader of the Liberal party, had not only abandoned the defence of the Union, but had become its bitterest assailant. He saw that that change of front on the part of the Leader was enthusiastically hailed by many of the most ardent and extreme members of the party. He saw that it was acquiesced in—doubtfully, perhaps, but yet acquiesced in—by many who thought that it was an experiment which might possibly succeed. He formed the opinion that, in the face of this defection, the cause of Home Rule could no longer be successfully combated. He was still more strongly convinced that, in the face of this defection of so many of the former supporters of Parliamentry Government in Ireland, that Ireland would become ungovernable, and, having formed these opinions—not as the thing which was in itself the best, but as being the thing which was inevitable—he acquiesced in the policy of Home Rule, thinking it better rather to seek to guide forces which he believed to be irresistible than to continue a struggle which he believed to be hopeless. Now, I say, in this conduct I do not think there is necessarily anything discreditable. If the forces against the Union and in favour of Home Rule had been so irresistible as he calculated them to be, the course which Sir William Harcourt and many others took at that time might have been as patriotic as it certainly might have been advantageous to their own political interests. But the first thing which an Opportunist politician has to do is to calculate correctly the forces with which he has to deal, and if it is found that he has miscalculated the strength of those forces, if the cause which he has deserted as a hopeless one should prove to be not only the right, but the successful cause, if the institution which he abandons survives in spite of this defection and notwithstanding his attacks, then he is convicted of what must be, in the eyes of Opportunist statesmen, worse than a crime, and he has perpetrated a blunder. If Sir William Harcourt, and those who followed him at the time, had been able to estimate the strength of the resistance to Home Rule either in England or in Ireland I have a pretty strong conviction that they would never have been Home Rulers at all, and I have an equally strong conviction that if the country again, as I hope it may, at another election imposes another decisive veto upon the policy of Home Rule they will not continue to be Home Rulers a great deal longer."

The discussion on the Bill to confer the suffrage on women was remarkable for the fact that the only speech which adequately stated the Conservative objections to this revolutionary proposal was delivered by a Radical member, Mr. Samuel Smith. Mr. Smith's speech was in every way excellent. He pointed out that "there could be little doubt, therefore, that most of those who would vote for this Bill intended at the first opportunity to widen it so as to equalise the franchise as between men and women. And supposing that the Bill was passed into law, what would be their position at the first general election at which women voted? The country would be overrun with female orators inciting women to remove the stigma placed on their sex; the 800,000 or 900,000 female electors would be urged to vote only for those candidates who would promise to put men and women on an equal footing; they would be told that marriage was made a disqualification, and that all married women were thus insulted; and it would be found that hardly a candidate would refuse the pledge, for in almost every constituency the large female vote would turn the scale. There was not one trained politician in the House who did not know that the grant of the franchise claimed by the Bill would necessitate, in the following Parliament, the further grant of absolute political equality as between men and women. That must mean before very long universal suffrage for both men and women. Those who read the signs of the times knew well that manhood suffrage must arrive here as it had done everywhere else. He did not wish to see it, and believed that most members of that House did not wish to see it; yet it would come by the force of the *Zeitgeist*, that spirit of the age which carried all before it; and as sure as it came would womanhood suffrage come along with it, and the world would see the first instance in history of a great Empire ruled by women, for, as everyone knew, women largely preponderated in number.

Mr. Smith proceeded to insist that the House should view this question as a whole, and not be deceived into swallowing in separate doses what it would reject if offered as a single draught. Let them consider the vastness of the change that was proposed. Our electorate at present consisted of about six millions of men, nearly all householders and heads of families; it would ultimately become, if this Bill passed into law, twenty millions of persons, of which increased numbers between nine and ten millions would be men and between ten and eleven millions women. What would be the qualifications of this large mass? When were such responsible duties ever intrusted to such an incompetent body? Never since the world began. Many of the men were ignorant enough, and the risks run from nine or ten millions of male electors would not be small, but if they added ten or eleven millions of women the risks would be overwhelming. Men, as a rule, gained a rough experience of the world; they mixed in workshops and clubs, and discussed the politics of the day, and in a rough sort of way made up their minds on current topics. Nearly all of them read newspapers and attended public meetings; but how few women had either the taste or opportunity of doing the same. How few women took an interest in politics, or read speeches, or attended meetings. It was doubtful whether out of the ten or eleven millions of adult women even one million ever read political speeches or cared the least about politics. What were the vast majority of these women? Several millions of them were wives and mothers, the great majority of them being wives of workingmen, struggling with families of small children from early morn till late at night, utterly unable to study the complicated questions which came before Parliament. What they did read was mostly the religious serial of a sensational order or the cheap novel, and it was impossible for them to frequent clubs and public meetings without ruin to their children. Of the women who were not married the vast majority were domestic servants, shop girls, factory girls, sempstresses, barmaids, &c., and he asked the House what knowledge of politics did they possess? If a census could be taken of their reading, he believed that not one in ten would be found ever to read a speech or care a rush about politics. He did not believe that more than 1 per cent. of women cared twopence about politics, and they were not going to change the constitution of this country to meet the wishes of that 1 per cent.; they had to consider women in the mass, as they considered men in the mass. The question was whether women as a whole were equally qualified with men as a whole to govern this vast empire. They were often treated to the argument, 'Here is a clever women, perhaps on the public platform, and her coachman and butler have votes, but she has none.' He seemed to have touched a tender point there, but he would remind his hon. friends who cheered that this was an exceptional case, and that they were not going to legislate for ten millions of women because there were a few clever women of that description. Such a case might be a hard one, but it was well known that hard cases made bad law. Another argument which was much used by the supporters of women's franchise was that if it were granted political education would rapidly qualify women for its exercise. He admitted that much had been done in this way in the case of the agricultural labourer, but he contended that the granting of the franchise to women would not produce the same effect. The constitution of women was such that they could not be converted into intelligent students of politics. How many women read political articles? Not one in ten would read the *Daily News* or the *Times*.

"Again, those who had followed this movement for the last twenty years would see that it was an agitation not merely for political equality, but for absolute equality in all relations of life. He had been struck with the fact that quite a number of the leaders who represented this movement strongly objected to the existing marriage law and the relation of the sexes as laid down in Scripture and upheld by all branches of the Church. Mrs. Fawcett, in a manifesto she had recently issued, repudiated the authority of St. Paul on this question: she said, 'Much, therefore, of St. Paul's teaching about the position of women and other social matters is not accepted by any Christian Church as a practical guide for conduct at the present time. Many of the leaders of this movement resented the marriage service, in which the woman responded in the affirmative to the following questions:—'Wilt thou have this man to thy wedded husband, to live together after God's ordinance in the holy estate of matrimony? Wilt thou obey him, and serve him, love, honour, and keep him in sickness and health; and, forsaking all other, keep thee only unto him, so long as ye both shall live?' That form of service was based upon the most express statements of Holy Scripture, from beginning to end the Bible taught in the most explicit form the subordination of woman to man, especially in the marriage state. Could a greater calamity befall the human race than to undermine this sacred institution? He much doubted that with female franchise would arise an agitation for substituting perfect equality as between husband and wife, and, should

that be successful, a time of social chaos would be at hand. Since the time of John Stuart Mill, who repudiated the marriage law of the New Testament, an agitation had arisen for what was called the emancipation of women, and for his own part he looked with dread upon that movement. Europe had had one instance of the effects of the emancipation of women from those natural restraints which God and nature had placed upon them. In the most corrupt times of the Roman Empire there was a movement for absolute equality between the sexes, and all laws were repealed which recognised any superiority on the part of man. He would quote from the great historian, Gibbon, to show the effects of that legislation :—'When the Roman matrons became the equal and voluntary companions of their lords a new jurisprudence was introduced that marriage, like other partnerships, might be dissolved by the abdication of one of the associates. In three centuries of prosperity and corruption this principle was enlarged to frequent practice and pernicious abuse. Passion, interest, or caprice suggested daily motives for the dissolution of a marriage; a word, a sign, a message, a letter, the mandate of a freedom declared the separation; the most tender of human connections was degraded to a transient society of profit or pleasure.' Under this state of things it was not unusual for a wife to have twenty husbands in succession and a husband as many wives. It was his deepest conviction that it was perilous in the last degree to tamper with those Divine laws which governed the relations of the sexes. Out of this movement for absolute political equality between men and women might develop at a later date another movement to replace the marriage law of Christianity by one giving absolute equality to the wife; and he much feared that experiments might be tried which would not improve the morality of the world. No one could doubt that John Stuart Mill aimed at something of this kind, and he might be said to be the father of this movement for women's suffrage. It might be granted that the great majority of those who were moving in this matter had not at present the slightest wish for such changes, but his argument was that they were feeding a movement which contained them in its bosom, and out of which they would ultimately grow. Another argument to be considered was that universal history was opposed to the movement; no free country in the world had ever tried the experiment. He was not one of those who decried the formula *quod semper, quod ubique, quod ad omnibus.* They took upon themselves a tremendous responsibility who derided the universal experience of mankind. No country ever had so complicated a system of government as this, with such prodigious duties and responsibilities cast upon it; and surely common sense would indicate that we should not be the first to turn upside down the experience of humanity for thousands of years. If this revolutionary change was to take place let it be tried by some other countries first, and let us profit by their experience. One strange feature of this movement was that it was most favoured by the Conservative party. One would think that all their traditions were opposed to such leaps in the dark. The motive which probably influenced them was the belief that women were more Conservative than men. That might be true as regarded the upper classes, and perhaps as regarded the majority of the women householders; but he would ask gentlemen opposite, If by their means the upper tier of women—if he might use the expression—were enfranchised and added to the strength of their party, how long would it be before the Liberal party sought a counterpoise by emancipating a lower stratum? His own belief was that neither of the great historical parties would derive strength from the enfranchisement of women. If he might venture a prediction, there were two movements which would be powerfully reinforced by female suffrage—the one was Clericalism and the other Socialism. In Roman Catholic countries womanhood suffrage would mean the undisputed sway of the priests. In France, Italy, and, he thought he might say, the Catholic part of Ireland, the women would vote as their father confessors directed them; and the Pope's supremacy would be made absolute, not merely in the realm of religion, but in that of politics as well. Was that a result which members of this House, even of the Roman Catholic communion, would regard with satisfaction? In Protestant countries like Great Britain clerical influence would be less, still it would be considerable. This could not recommend female suffrage to the Liberal and Radical sections of the House; but it might not dismay the Conservative party. In England at least womanhood suffrage would emancipate masses of women utterly impervious to clerical influences, but very amenable to the politics of John Burns, Ben Tillett, and Mrs. Besant. The programme of the Fabian Society would have immense charms for millions of sempstresses, factory girls, domestic servants, and working men's wives. He could not help thinking that representatives of the strangest opinions would be sent to that House under such a suffrage. A Socialist party led by Ben Tillett and Mrs. Besant would not add to the dignity of that House, or make the government of our vast Empire easier. In many political questions the truth might be said to lie at the bottom of a well. The superficial fallacy was far more attractive than the sound deductions of experience. Long controversies like free trade had been settled by hard and close argument protracted for a generation. How did they know that those settlements might not be reversed when submitted again to the verdict of a preponderating female vote intensely and hopelessly ignorant of the issues involved? No one could be certain that a single result of centuries of experience, whether political, financial, or commercial, could stand the test of so entire a revolution of political power. Everything would be thrown afresh into the melting pot, and no human being could predict what would emerge from it. His main objection to this and all similar Bills was his dread of its effects on the home life of the nation. He hoped the House would weigh well the pregnant words of the right hon. member for Midlothian. 'I am not without the fear lest, beginning with the State, we should eventually be found to have intruded into what is yet more fundamental and more sacred, the precinct of the family, and should dislocate, or injuriously modify, the relations of domestic life.' A peaceful and pure home life was the true foundation of all national well-being. That happy home life could only be found when wives and mothers made the family the centre of their being. All that tended to draw them from that was pernicious. The outside attractions were already too strong in this restless age; why add to them enormously by pushing women into the maelstrom of politics? Already there was a dangerous disinclination to marriage among young men. A comparison between the decade ending 1860 and that ending 1890 showed a decline of 12½ per cent. He much feared that under womanhood suffrage a still further decline would occur. Most men hated a noisy, turbulent home life; they did not wish wives that claimed equality, and fought for their rights."

The latest annual report of the Hon. Edgar Dewdney, Superintendent of Indian Affairs in Canada, gives much interesting information as to the aborigines of the Dominion. They are distributed thus :—Ontario, 17,915; Quebec, 13,361; Nova Scotia, 2,076; New Brunswick, 1,521; Prince Edward Island, 314; Manitoba and North-West Territories, 25,195; Peace River district, 2,038; Athabasca district, 8,000; Mackenzie River district, 7,000; Eastern Rupert's Land, 4,016; Canadian Labrador, 1,000; Arctic coast, 4,000; British Columbia, 35,202;—total, 121,638. The number of children of school age is 13,420, of whom 7,574 are in attendance. Even in the North-West, where the conditions are harder than in British Columbia, great progress has been made. The property owned by the Manitoban and North-Western Indian includes 5,599 houses and 2,018 barns; 13,549 acres of land under cultivation, with 2,115 acres newly broken; 1,251 ploughs, 773 harrows, 899 waggons, 48 fanning mills, and 5 threshing mills; 2,923 cows, 70 bulls, 2,064 oxen, 4,823 calves, 5,879 horses, 428 sheep, and 215 pigs. Last year the North-Western Indians reaped a harvest including 67,726 bushels of wheat, 21,592 of oats, 19,761 of barley, 44,284 of potatoes, 14,788 of turnips, 1,340 of carrots, and 413 of rye. The farm instructors and their wives make a point of teaching the Indians how to use their spare time. The men are encouraged to make handles for axes and hay forks, besides sleighs, ox collars, harness, brooms, &c. The women are initiated in tanning and butter-making, and already make articles of clothing that would not disgrace a white woman, being particularly quick at knitting; some of them, too, are expert in the manufacture of baskets, mats, and hats. The housing of the people also improves, the Bloods in particular now partitioning their houses into rooms. The trust funds held for the Indians by the Government now amount to £703,046, and £87,098 was spent from this source last year, besides £186,442 voted by Parliament. Of the Parliamentary grant no less than £164,437 went to the North-West, including Manitoba and Keewatin; while British Columbia took £17,010 of the remainder.

Professor Sayce, in the new number of the *Newbery House Magazine*, discusses the question, Who were the Hittites? and tells us what science has recently discovered with regard to this ancient people. He says :—

"The first light came from the monuments of Egypt and Assyria. The Egyptian inscriptions of the eighteenth and nineteenth dynasties, or of the age that lies between the fifteenth and thirteenth centuries before our era, are largely filled with the name and prowess of the 'great' nation of the 'Khata.' They were the most redoubtable people the Egyptian conquerors encountered in northern Syria. From their two fortresses of Carchemish on the Euphrates, and Kadesh on the Orontes, they defied the strength and resources of the Egyptian empire. In the days of Thothmes III. they were rising into power. They had already possessed themselves of Carchemish and the highway of commerce it commanded to the East, and had there planted themselves in the midst of an Aramaic population. The civil and religious troubles which ushered in the fall of the eighteenth dynasty caused the Egyptian garrisons to be withdrawn from Syria, and enabled the Hittites to move southward and establish their second capital in the sacred city of Kadesh in the land of the Amorites. All the forces of Egypt failed to dislodge them from this second outpost. After twenty years of fighting even Rameses II., the Sesostris of Greek fable, was fain to make peace with 'the great king of the Hittites,' and to cement the alliance by marriage with a Hittite princess. The long war between Hittites and Egyptians had merely devastated and exhausted the land of Canaan which lay between the conflicting adversaries, thus preparing the way for its conquest by the Israelitish tribes. The Hittites remained as strongly established in Kadesh as ever, and the reading of the Septuagint of 2 Sam. xxiv. 6, according to the Vatican manuscripts, shows that they were still there in the time of David.

"The monuments of Assyria take up the thread of Hittite history, where it is dropped by the monuments of Egypt. At the close of the twelfth century B.C. the Assyrian conqueror Tiglath-pileser I. found his road to Palestine blocked by the Hittite capital of Carchemish. It was not till two centuries and a half later that an Assyrian monarch compelled the merchant princes of Carchemish and their allies to pay him tribute, and opened the path for his successors to the West. The barrier was forced which had for 600 years separated the Assyrians in the east from their Semitic kinsfolk in the west; the main channel of Asiatic trade was again restored to Semitic hands, and the armies of Assyria marched without hindrance as far as Lebanon and Damascus. The consequences were important for the kingdom of Samaria. The power of Syria was broken by the Assyrian invaders, and the northern kingdom of Israel was not only saved from destruction, but enabled under Jeroboam II. to recover the territory it had lost. From this time forward the Hittites of Syria come before us as a decaying power. Kadesh had already fallen into other hands, and in B.C. 717 Carchemish was captured by the Assyrian king Sargon, and its last native sovereign replaced by an Assyrian governor.

"There are yet other cuneiform inscriptions besides those of Assyria, in which mention is made of the 'Khata.' These are the inscriptions which are found in Armenia and the adjacent countries, and are usually called Vannic, the kings by whose orders they were engraved having had their capital at Van. In the Vannic texts the 'Khata' appear considerably to the north of Carchemish, and occupy a portion of eastern Kappadokia. We may gather, therefore, that the tribes known by the name of 'Khata' ex-

tended from the neighbourhood of Palu on the Euphrates on the north to Kadesh, and even Hamath on the south, or from the 39th to the 35th degrees of latitude.

"The Hittites have left us portraits of themselves in their sculptures and hieroglyphics, and an ugly people they certainly were. It has been asserted that their features were Mongolian, but the Mongols would hardly be flattered by the comparison. The most striking point in the Hittite face was what Mr. Tomkins has called its 'snoutiness'; the nose and upper lip project, while the forehead and chin recede. It is remarkable that the Egyptian artists who have depicted their Hittite enemies have given them precisely the same features as they give themselves. This has been made manifest by the casts and photographs taken by Mr. Flinders Petrie, for the British Association, of the ethnographic types represented on the Egyptian monuments. The fact not only proves that we may see in these representations actual portraits of the Hittite race; it further proves that scholars were right in identifying the 'Khata' of the Egyptian texts with the people whose bas-reliefs and inscriptions we now know to be of Hittite origin. It was the last verification necessary for the identification of the 'Khata' with the Hittites, and of the latter with the authors of the early monuments of northern Syria and Asia Minor.

"The general figure of the Hittite agreed with the coarseness of his face. He was short, thick-set, and muscular, and delighted to wear his hair, like the Chinaman, in a pigtail, which hung down behind his head. Like the Chinaman, moreover, he had but a scanty beard, while, according to the testimony of the Egyptian paintings, the colour of his skin was yellow. Sir Charles Wilson assures us that he has seen among the modern peasantry of Kappadokia precisely the same type of face and form as that which characterised the Hittites of old days. If the Hittites were of Kappadokian origin, this is only what we might expect. Whether or not the type is Mongolian is still *sub judice*. As long as the anthropologist is unable to handle the skull itself and measure its actual size, it is difficult for him to pronounce positively on social affinitives. All we can say at present is that we know what the Hittites were like in outward appearance, and that they differed essentially in form and features from the other populations of Western Asia. We are still ignorant of the language or languages which they spoke. Their inscriptions still remain undeciphered, and we can only infer from them that they are all written in what is substantially the same language, and that the grammatical forms of the language were expressed by means of constantly recurring suffixes. But the Hittite proper names which are recorded on the Egyptian and Assyrian monuments show that the language was not Semitic, nor do I believe that it was Indo-European. If I had to offer a conjecture as to its relationship, from the evidence of the proper names, I should name the language of the Vannic cuneiform inscriptions as that to which it was nearest allied.

"It is possible, however, that we already know more about one of the Hittite dialects than we at present imagine. Among the letters in cuneiform characters sent by the princes and governors of Western Asia to the later monarchs of the Eighteenth Egyptian Dynasty, which have recently been discovered at Tel el-Amarna, are three from Northern Syria in unknown languages. One of these is a long missive from the King of Mitanni, the Aram-Naharaim of the Old Testament, which reveals to us a language that seems almost to revel in suffixes, though it shows no affinities to any of the known languages of the world, except, it may be, that of the Vannic texts. A second letter is from the King of Aryapi—the Rezeph, perhaps, of Scripture—who bears the distinctively Hittite name of Tarhhaindara(s). The language of the letter is unlike that of Mitanni, or indeed any other with which we are acquainted, but it is again a language that makes large use of suffixes, and it expresses the possessive pronouns of the first and second pronouns by the suffix syllables *-mi* and *-ti*. When the Hittite hieroglyphs come to be deciphered we may find that they conceal a language which resembles that of one or other of the two letters to the Egyptian king."

Miss Clementina Black gives in the new number of the *English Illustrated Magazine* some interesting particulars with regard to match-box making at the East-end. She says:—"The women fetch out from the factory, or the middlewoman's, strips of notched wood, packets of coloured paper and sand paper, and printed wrappers; they carry back large, but light bundles of boxes, tied up in packets of 2 doz. Inside their rooms the boxes, made and unmade, and half made, cover the floor, and fill up the lack of furniture. I have seen a room containing only an old bedstead in the very last stage of dirt and dilapidation, a table, and two deal boxes for seats. The floor and the window-sill were rosy with magenta match-boxes, while everything else, including the boards of the floor, the woodwork of the room and the coverings of the bed, was of the dark grey of ingrained dust and dirt. But the woman who lived here was quite cheerful; it was a sunny day, and her boxes could be dried without need of a fire. She worked while she talked, as such women always do, and, indeed, must do. At first sight, it is a pretty enough spectacle to see a match-box made; one motion of the hand bends into shape the notched frame of the case, another surrounds it with the ready-pasted strip of printed wrapper, which by long practice is fitted instantly without a wrinkle, then the sand-paper or the phosphorus-paper, pasted ready beforehand, is applied and pressed on so that it sticks fast. A pretty high average of neatness and finish is demanded by most employers, and readers who will pass their match-boxes in review will seldom find a wrinkle or a loose corner of paper. The finished case is thrown upon the floor; the long narrow strip which is to form the frame of the drawer is laid upon the bright strip of ready-pasted paper, then bent together and joined by an overlapping bit of the paper; the edges of paper below are bent flat, the ready cut bottom is dropped in and pressed down, and before the fingers are withdrawn they fold down the upper edges of the paper inside the top. Now the drawer, too, is finished and cast on the floor to dry. All this, besides the preliminary pasting of wrapper, coloured paper and sand paper, had to be done 144 time for 2¼d.—and even this is not all, for every drawer and case has to be fitted together and the packets tied up with hemp. Nor is the work done then, for paste has to be made before it can be used, and boxes when they are ready have to be carried to the factory. Let any reader, however deft, however nimble-fingered, consider how many hundred times in a day he or she could manage to perform all these minute operations. But practice gives speed, especially when stimulated by the risk of starvation. The real rate of pay for any work must be determined not by the price per piece as it seems to the outsider, but by the number of pieces that can be turned out by a skilled hand in an hour or a day; and this is a point difficult to arrive at, because most home workers work irregular hours and more or less intermittently. A married woman with children will tell you that she works from six o'clock till midnight, but when you come to examine more closely you find that out of that time some is employed in clothing and feeding the children. On the other hand, it is more than likely that the children help in the work. It is not possible to measure the pay of such a woman. Another difficulty is that many women have no clear idea how many gross they make in a day, or how much money they take in a week. It is evident that only in the case of a single woman working at the trade as a trade, not as a supplement, can the true figures be arrived at. I had been told that some girls were for a little time on show at the People's Palace, making match boxes in the presence of the public, and that they made at a rate of twelve gross a day. Allowing 2d. per day for necessary deductions for fire, paste, and hemp, this gives 12s. 6d. a week—a poor pittance enough, but considerably above the wage earned by hundreds of girls in East-end factories at jam-making, sweet-making, tailoring or rope-making."

The Archdeacon of Bath in his Charge delivered at his annual visitation made some sensible remarks on what it is the fashion to style the rural exodus. He said, "There is a tendency amongst all classes, the higher as well as the lower, to desert their ancestral dwelling-places. How many of our noble country houses, the homes of our respected families and the seats of a liberal and generous hospitality, do we see now left desolate—their hearthstones cold, their halls empty—or let to strangers, who naturally do not feel the same interest as the hereditary proprietors in their tenantry and retainers, who are strangers to the public duties of landowners, and who do not feel the same affectionate regard for their neighbours, which was one of the great charms of English country life. Few people understood better than the English country gentry the true meaning of the word 'neighbours'—namely, those whom external circumstances, not of our own seeking, but by God's dispensation, have been brought nigh to us, who are natives of the same county, bound together by old interests, and associations, and histories, and family connections for generations, by common pursuits and occupations both in business and pleasure. How many interesting and beautiful specimens of Early English architecture will still adorn our villages, and were the manor houses and homes of families of equal birth and descent but of more moderate means, have been absorbed in the possessions of wealthier men and are turned into farm-houses or charitable institutions. The country gentleman, of whom Dr. Johnson's friend Bennet Langton was the type, is now almost extinct.

"The causes of this condition of things are not far to seek. The depression of agriculture, the fall of rents, whilst the family charges on estates are a constant quantity, have made it almost impossible for the owners to maintain their mansions in the same style in which their ancestors lived. The very manner of life is changed. The luxuries and splendours of the present day, when all strive to live in equal comfort and elegance, demand greater expenditure than the estates will bear; the facility of travelling, supposed cheapness of living, the advantages of education, the gaiety and variety of foreign society, and the freedom of English society abroad, and, lastly, the irresistible plea of health tempt our gentry to exchange the dull climate of England for the bright sunshine of Italy or the Riviera and thus the country is deserted by those who were its directors and examples and sources of culture, and if it were not for the clergy, who are, as it were, '*adscripti glebæ*,' the labouring classes would sink into a state of sordid and mean animal life such as is too often the case visibly amongst the French peasantry. But why is there the present diminution of the labouring population? Many causes contribute. It is disastrous (and yet economic laws and the inexorable principles of free trade forbid it to be otherwise) that a vast breadth of arable land throughout England, especially in wheat lands, has gone out of cultivation, and is laid down in pasture, 'and half a tillage stints the smiling plain;' and this, of course, means the employment of far fewer labourers, who, therefore, are compelled by necessity to seek for the means of livelihood in town life. Wages are generally higher in towns in nominal value, and it is of this that the labourer judges. The difference in purchasing power and the cost of lodgings does not enter into his calculation so much as the actual number of shillings which he earns in the week. It requires a greater amount of education and culture than the labourer enjoys to appreciate the advantage of sufficiently spacious and roomy dwellings, of fresh air and cleanliness, of the beauties of nature, the extensive prospect, the flower-bedecked garden. 'Oh fortunate numium sua si bona nuint agricolæ;' but they do not know them or wish for them or value them as you and I do. To them closeness and stuffiness and dirt mean warmth, and the open window to admit the refreshing morning air means colds and draughts, and so the fair country becomes a desert and the squalid slums grow. Again, education supplies him with a newer and larger stock of ideas, which he is anxious to communicate to and receive from his fellow-men, with whom he has more intercourse in towns; and when we speak of the labourers we must not forget their wives, who would much prefer plenty of gossip in the most miserable slum to the solitude of their domestic cares in the prettiest rose and honeysuckle-embowered cottage.

In a gossipping article on ancient stained glass a writer in the May number of the *Quiver* points out how much interesting and curious information it has handed down to us. "For instance," he says, "one window shows us the whole process of bell-founding; others show us articles of church furniture in use that are now of rare occurrence; and in others we may see heraldic rebuses and merchants' marks; and in others, again, we may note particulars of costume, weapons, devices, and symbols. All the circumstances in the lives of various holy persons were brought within the scope of ordinary perceptions by their delineation on the windows, and in some instances gifts and grants were kept in mind by their means. Traditions, too, were sometimes perpetuated, as in the glass brought from Dale Abbey, and placed in Morley Church, Derbyshire, where figures and inscriptions relate to an old dispute that was supposed to have existed between the Canons of Deepdale and the keepers of the Great Forest, to adjust which the king apportioned to the canons all the land that could be encircled by a plough drawn by stags captured in the forest, in a day, or between two suns, as it was phrased. One of the inscriptions reads: 'Go whom and yowke them, and take ye ground that ye plooe;' and another, 'Here Saynt Robert plooyeth with the . . . .' The identity of the founders of some churches is preserved by their portraits on the painted glass of the windows, occasionally. In Bere Ferrers Church, Devonshire, in the east window, are two figures, both kneeling, the one a knight clad in chain-mail, and the other his lady; close to the knight's face, and touching his folded hands, is a representation of a three-spired church with a central door, which is wide open, and over his head is spread a Latin inscription to the effect that Sir William Ferrers made it. His lady is robed in yellow, and on a band is a row of horse-shoe, the device of the Ferrers, which device is also worn by the knight. The background is a crimson trelliswork, with outlined leaves in each interstice. Whether this window was 'provoked by the glass-makers' or not, it has handed down an interesting fact. Historical facts, too, have been delineated, as in Brereton Church, Cheshire, where the four knights who killed Thomas à Becket were once to be seen, with their names inscribed on scrolls. We have all heard of the Five Sisters of York, the graceful window of five lights in the north transept of the cathedral, that is so inextricably associated with romantic traditions. Some of us, too, may have felt disappointed at the want of colour, except in the devices, compared with the hues in the great east window. The latter is 75ft. high and 32ft. broad. Tradition says it was filled with the stained glass we now see by John Thornton, a Coventry glazier, in 1405. There are about 200 compartments in it, in which are delineated the leading events in sacred history, with figures about 2ft. in height. It may be claimed for John Thornton's work that it is the window of windows, even as the chapter-house close by is the house of houses."

A correspondent of a contemporary has been interviewing the manager of the chief vendor of foreign newspapers in London, and has obtained some interesting information as to the extent to which various foreign journals circulate in the metropolis. The newsvendor states that *Le Petit Journal* has the largest circulation, his firm sending out over 1,000 copies every night, and the other agencies probably 700. *Le Petit Parisien* came next, but a long way behind. Its total sale did not amount to 500 copies per day. Like *Le Petit Journal*, it was mostly read by working people. Of the halfpenny papers M. Rochefort's *L'Intransigeant* followed next, with a daily circulation of about 150. It was read partly by French Radicals, partly by men who liked to read Rochefort's clear-cut French, and partly by a nondescript class of foreigners of whom there are so many in Soho. As to the ordinary Radical papers, there was practically no demand for them except when they contained exceptional news. *La Revolte*, for example, was seldom asked for. Of the larger daily papers *Figaro* had the lead though its circulation was not so great as it used to be. The daily sale in London was perhaps 250, though it is not easy to learn exactly. *Gil Blas* had fallen off somewhat. The sale was about ninety per day. The more serious political papers the French people in London will not have. Not more than a dozen copies of the *Debats* were probably sold in London, and perhaps about the same number of the *Temps*. The *Evenement* was hardly ever asked for, and since the death of Gambetta the *Republique Française* had greatly declined. *Justice*, the organ of M. Clémenceau, had a very limited sale. Of late there had been a large increase in the sale of weekly papers, which were for the most part in the form of supplements to daily papers. Of the coloured supplement to *Gil Blas* about 700 copies were sold weekly. The sale was diminishing rather, probably because the illustrations were less piquant than they were at first. The *Petit Journal Illustre* had about the same circulation as *Gil Blas Illustre*, 700 a week. The *Lanterne* had two supplements a week, and *L'Intransigeant* one, which sold fairly well. Of the fashion journals, *Mode Illustrée*, *Revue de la Mode*, and several scientific and trade papers the sale was very limited. The *Etoile* was the only one of the Belgian papers that had any sale. Spanish papers were seldom asked for, and the same might be said with regard to the Italian journals, of which the most widely read was *Secolo*. The *Tribuna* had been going up lately, owing probably to the appearance of Zola's "Le Débâcle" in its columns. The Berlin *Tageblatt* was on sale, but a great many Germans read the papers which were printed in London in German.

Eight hundred miles up the Nile there is (says a correspondent) some restoration going on that need arouse no opposition. Alarming news had come of the condition of the larger temple at Aboo Simbel, and modern engineering has had to come to the rescue of the great Pharaoh. Rather more than 3,000 years ago Rameses II. chose a mountain in Nubia, and hewed out of the rock two vast temples. Rameses pervades the entire Nile, and dominates everything, from Cairo up to Wady Halfa. Rameses was the greatest of all Egyptian builders. Anything colossal in design and successful in execution is probably his. He reigned over sixty years, begat 170 children, and lived to be nearly 100 years old. And now he lies in his case at the Gizeh Museum, the haughty old face frowning beneath its glass cover. But of all the great things he did these temples at Aboo Simbel are the greatest. The larger of the two he dedicated to the god of gods, Amen, and secondarily to his own glory; and the smaller to the goddess Hathor and his wife Nefertari. It is rare to find either in tomb or temple the record of conjugal love, but this smaller temple makes it clear that Rameses had a tender side. Half a foot deep on the front of the temple he cut an inscription setting forth that he, "Rameses the Strong in Truth made this divine abode for his Royal wife Nefertari, whom he loves;" and the Queen herself, tenderly responsive, carves in undying words that she "his Royal wife, who loves him, built for him this abode in the mountain of pure waters."

At the larger temple the four gigantic Colossi sit hands on knees and gaze across the desert sands. Three thousand years have told upon the cliffs above the temple. The statues themselves would have defied Time, but the native rock has yielded to sun and sand. In the rock itself there is a treacherous vein of clay, and the fissures have gradually widened. A report was furnished to the Irrigation Department at Cairo setting forth that the great temple was in imminent peril, and that a block of stone weighing 270 tons was likely to fall and smash the only one complete statue out of the four. With the present Egyptian Administration nothing can be done without the consent of half-a-dozen Powers. The work had to wait some months. Then the surveyor sent a still more urgent report, and ultimately Captain Johnston, R.E., and twelve English soldiers were sent up to Aboo Simbel. They found no less than three rocks in a dangerous condition: one measuring 34ft. by 12ft. was taken in hand at once and broken up into small pieces; another of 25 tons was similarly dealt with; and then the biggest of all, weighing about 270 tons, was tackled. No explosives of any kind could be used, as the two northernmost Colossi are out of their equilibrium, and the least vibration might topple them over; so five stout iron cables were placed round the big block, and then it was broken up into small pieces and thrown down into the sand. The two Colossi which are out of balance are to be pinioned back to the rock behind by iron bands; the bands will be disguised as much as possible.

The great temple is dedicated to Amen Ra, the sun god, and on two days in the year the sun is said to rise at such a point that it sends a beam of light through both halls till it falls on the shrine itself in the very Holy of Holies. Many theories are based on the orientation of the temples, and Captain Johnston wished to find on which day in the spring of the year the phenomenon took place; so he took his instruments, and went up to the temple before dawn. It was February 26. The great hall, with its eight Osiride pillars, was wrapped in semi-darkness. Still darker were the inner hall and the shrine. Behind the altar sat the four gods Amen, Horus, Ptah, and Rameses himself, now deified. All the East was a deep rosy flush; then that paled, and a hard, white light filled the sky. Clearer and whiter it grew, till the sun came up over the low ridge of hill, and in an instant one level shaft of light pierced the great hall and fell straight upon the shrine itself. Captain Johnson's figures as to the exact variation are as follows:—

Magnetic bearing of axis of temple...	106° 2′
Do. of sunrise on 26th February	105° 35′ 30″
Altitude of sun at rising	1° 22′ 75″
Difference	0° 26′ 30″ N.

Most heartily do we applaud and endorse the following remarks on the Female Suffrage question, made by Mr. Gladstone in his letter to Mr. Samuel Smith:—"A permament and vast difference of type has been impressed upon women and men repectively by the Maker of both. Their difference of social office rest mainly upon causes, not flexible and elastic like most mental qualities, but physical and in their nature unchangeable. I, for one, am not prepared to say which of the two sexes has the higher and which has the lower province. But I recognise the subtle and profound character of the differences between them, and I must again, and again, and again deliberate before aiding in the issue of what seems an invitation by public authority to the one to renounce as far as possible its own office, in order to assume that of the other. I am not without the fear lest beginning with the State, we should eventually be found to have intruded into what is yet more fundamental and more sacred, the precinct of the family, and should dislocate or injuriously modify the relations of domestic life."

The excellence of many French roads is generally recognised. The British Vice-Consul at Dieppe, in his last report, says that the roads which surround the docks and the national roads which lead out of the town on the east and on the west have been made with an exceptionally good quality of stone, of singular hardness and durability, which was brought from Cherbourg. In fact, it is so hard that it will cut glass. It is broken up into macadam, and forms splendid material for making roads. Her Majesty's Consul at Cherbourg mentioned this stone very favourably in his report for 1890, and its use has proved so satisfactory in Dieppe that the Vice-Consul thinks it might be worth inquiring whether it could be employed on some of our English roads, where a lesson in road-making might be learnt with advantage from the French "cantonier." The material is usually marble, flint, stone, or gravel, and whatever is used must be of the best quality and cleansed from all foreign substances. The stone must be broken up so that each piece may pass through a ring 2½in. in diameter. It is then spread evenly over the road, the interstices being carefully filled in with similar pieces, so that the whole is smooth and free from abrupt eminences and depressions. A steam roller then crushes and levels the whole, after which a superficial layer of clay and earth completes the work. In Normandy, where the roads are perfect, they are made slightly convex, with a trench on either side, and are diligently scraped to keep them dry. One of the most important ingredients used in road-making is a little chalk, which helps to bind and consolidate the macadam or small stones into a firm and hard mass. If too much chalk were used it would render the roads sticky after frost.

The Dean of Gloucester (the Very Rev. H. Donald M. Spence, D.D.), whose writings upon the famous Abbey of Gloucester bear witness to the great interest he takes in the cathedral of which he is the custodian, claims to have made the very important discovery that the actual remains of Osric, King of Northumbria, who was buried A.D. 729, lie beneath the beautiful shrine erected to his memory, which stands on the right hand of the high altar in the choir of Gloucester Cathedral. This shrine is the work of Abbot Malvern, the last Abbot of Gloucester in the days of Henry VIII., and it has been generally supposed to be merely a memorial—simply a cenotoph, or empty tomb. This supposition probably arose from the distance back to which the interment dates—namely, 1,162 years ago. Britton, in his work on English Cathedrals, speaks of the memorial as a cenotaph, or empty tomb, and all local guide-books repeat what is now believed to be a mistake. It was certainly a natural thing to doubt that the remains of one who had passed away in the eight century were preserved, and that the dust of the bones of the founder of the abbey still reposed beneath its sacred roof. It seemed incredible (as the Dean remarks in a short history of the discovery he has had printed for private circulation) that the hallowed dust of Osric could have escaped the ravages of war, time, and neglect, the forays of the Vikings and Norman pillage, the confiscations of Henry VIII., and the yet more dangerous guardianship of Cromwell's Ironsides. Thus it was that successive historians spoke of the memorial as simply an empty tomb, and until now the statement has never been questioned.

Dean Spence adopted the tradition of his predecessors in the Deanery of Gloucester Cathedral until quite recently. It is stated in Leland's notes, which he made in the course of his official visit to Gloucester Abbey, by the desire of Henry VIII., shortly after the dissolution in 1540, that "Osric, founder of Gloucester Abbey, first laye in St. Petronell's Chapell, thence removed into our Lady Chapell, and thence removed of late dayes and layd under a fayre tombe of stone on the North side of the High Aultar. At the foote of the tombe is this, written on a Norman pillar, 'Osricus rex primus fundator hujus monasterii, 681.'" There is no reason to suppose that Leland's "memory" was inaccurate, since it was probable that he had heard it from an eye-witness of the translation of the founder's remains from the Lady Chapel. It was reasoned, therefore, that the memorial tomb marked the actual resting-place of the remains of the great Northumbrian King, and founder of the abbey. Two panels were taken out of the stone *loculus*, and a long leaden coffin was disclosed, lying exactly beneath the King's effigy. The contents of the coffin disclosed the remains of a very ancient interment. Much of the cement which had once fastened down the stone effigy of Osric had fallen into the end of the coffin, broken by the weight of the superincumbent figure, and a few small bones were discovered mingled with the cement. No attempt was made to discover Royal insignia or fragments of vesture, and the remains were left untouched. Dr. Spence claims that by this search he has verified beyond all doubt the statement of Leland in 1540-41, concerning the translation of the remains of the Royal founder of Gloucester Cathedral, and that the beautiful tomb, known as Osric's tomb, is no mere monument raised in pious memory of the King, but is the actual resting-place of the founder's remains.

The importance of the discovery exists in the fact that it is believed that, in the tomb of Osric, Gloucester may claim the guardianship of the oldest known remains of the Saxon Kings. Fragments are known to exist in other minsters. Winchester possesses some of the ashes of Kynegils, King of the West Saxons, who died A.D. 643; and at Durham the skull of King Oswald rests with the bones of St. Cuthbert. But beyond these it is not known that the remains of Saxon Kings have been preserved. The fact of the remains of King Osric being found in a leaden coffin is thus explained. The lead coffin probably replaces a more ancient stone *loculus*.

At the London Diocesan Conference, the Bishop, referring to Religious Education, said that they were now in the crisis of dealing with the Elementary Education Act, and the Church schools are suddenly called upon to do a great deal at the peril of their own existence. The new Act, with all its requirements, must at present press very hard upon Churchmen:—"What presses on us is the necessity of putting our buildings in a certain state of efficiency for the purposes for which they were built. . . . Many of our buildings were erected in the early days when it was not yet seen what structures would be required; and now that the demand has grown up for considerably enlarged and improved buildings, we are hampered with these buildings that belong to that old state of things. In many cases we are asked, for instance, to put our schools in such a position as to make the education as thoroughly efficient as many of the Board schools can make it. I have had an inquiry made all over the Diocese for the needs of the schools which should be done at once, and I hope I shall not frighten the Conference, but I must tell the truth. There are 119 schools which, after a careful examination, appear to be in need of money to put them in a proper condition, and which appear not to be in a position to raise the money for themselves. Naturally they are calling out to see what the Bishop of the diocese will do for them, and when we add up all that is wanted, as far as we can judge, it comes to between £21,000 and £22,000. Well, I want that money. I confess that when I had this inquiry set on foot I expected the sum to be very much larger than that. It is not as if I were seeking this amount to be raised every year for this purpose. I do not think even if it were raised every year it would do us any harm, for it is quite certain it would be administered with great advantage to the working of the elementary schools connected with the Church. But for this particular year it is an emergency, and I appeal to the diocese to help me in this special work now. The expenses of Elementary education will, of course, continue to be rather heavy, and when I am asking for money now I do not say we shall not want to go on asking for some amount of money year after year. I should be glad if we could get one-fourth of that sum every year for the work of the Diocesan Board; but I am not asking for that at this moment. What I am asking for now is this £21,000 to enable us to put the schools in a proper position to face the necessary competition that must take place between the Church Schools and the Board Schools."

ARTS AND LETTERS.

A general meeting of the German Shakespeare Society was held at Weimar on Saturday. It was stated that 17,000 copies of a new German people's edition of Shakespeare's dramas in one volume, at three marks, have been sold during the past year.

Mr. Palgrave the chief clerk at the table of the House of Commons, is preparing a new edition of the monumental work of his predecessor, Sir Thomas May, upon Parliamentary procedure. The latest edition was issued some ten years ago, while Sir Thomas sat at the table; but in the decade which has since passed the Rules of Procedure have been so greatly altered, particularly as regards the length of sittings, the closure of debate, and the treatment of recalcitrant or obstructive members, that the new edition will largely partake of the character of a new work. The necessity for it being brought up to date lies specially in the fact that it is regarded as the standard authority in all our colonial legislatures, which more and more claim to be possessed of all the powers and privileges appertaining to the Imperial House of Commons. It may be added that the profits of the new edition, which involves a great amount of labour, will go, it is said, to Lady Farnborough, the widow of the late Sir Thomas Erskine May.

The average cost of every oratorio performance by the Royal Choral Society at the Albert Hall considerably exceeds £500, and that although the chorus is unpaid; a large proportion of this amount goes to the principal singers. Mdme. Albani receives £175 per concert.

The Dean of Winchester has undertaken, at the special request of the family, to write a life of Bishop Harold Browne.

M. Alexandre Dumas is going to sell his collection of works of art, excepting those which have been presented to him.

The Paris Salon will be opened—if the Anarchists permit—on May 1. It has been stipulated by the authorities that the opening is to be postponed if they should find it necessary to occupy the "Palais de l'Industrie" with troops.

Mdme. Schumann, whose retirement from the active pursuit of her profession on the ground of failing health has just been announced, is in her 73rd year. She is a native of Leipsic, where her father was a well-known music-master, and she began to play in public at the age of 10. A few years later she was touring on the Continent, and creating a sensation wherever she played. Goethe, it is said, predicted a great career for her.

In 1840 Mdme. Schumann was married to Robert Schumann, and in subsequent years devoted much attention to the interpretation of his works. Besides being a brilliant pianist, Mdme. Schumann is herself a composer. One of her latest appearances in this country was in 1888, when she played to crowded audiences at the Monday Popular Concerts.

Lord Tennyson's *Foresters* has been played with remarkable success in New York. Mr. Daly, who says it has made his season the most successful of his twenty-three years experience, is going on a tour with the play through the country.

Stratford-on-Avon was gaily decorated on Saturday in honour of the anniversary at Shakespeare's birthday and peals were rung at intervals on the church bells. A large crowd of visitors arrived in the town, including a number of Shakesperean students from all parts of the country, who went to witness the revival in the Memorial Theatre of *Timon of Athens*, which had not been represented on the stage since Phelps produced it forty years ago at Sadler's Wells.

The National Gallery in the past year was visited by 532,271 persons, between 6,000 and 7,000 fewer than last year.

The money value of Walt Whitman's estate is not great, being under £1,000, excluding copyrights and royalties.

The Palestine Exploration Fund have made arrangements for a course of lectures, which are to be delivered during May and June, on some of the work and its results accomplished during the twenty-seven years of the Society's existence. The first lecture, on Tuesday, May 3, will be on "Jerusalem," by Sir Charles Wilson, K.C.B. Sir Charles (known at the time as Captain Wilson, R.E.) was the first explorer of Jerusalem for the Fund; and, as he has made a special study of the topography and archæology of the Holy City, his lecture may be expected to be one of great interest. Mr. Walter Besant will, on May 31, lecture on the "Twenty-seven Years' Work" of the fund. As Mr. Besant acted for over twenty years as the secretary of the Society, and is still its hon. secretary, he will have more to tell of than the work of exploration. Major Condor will discourse on the "Future of Palestine," a subject of special interest at present from the anti-Semitic movements going on in Europe. The Rev. Canon Tristram deals with the "Natural History of Palestine," to which he has devoted his study for so many years. The Rev. W. Wright will treat of "The Hittites up to Date." Mr. Flinders Petrie will lecture on "The Story of a 'Tell.'" A "Tell," it may be explained, is an Arabic word applied to the mounds left by an old town, and the digging into them to find what they contain is now the fond desire of all such good explorers as Mr. Petrie has proved himself to be. The last lecture will be delivered by the Rev. Canon Dalton, who accompanied the late Duke of Clarence and Prince George of Wales through Palestine in 1882. His subject will be "The Modern Traveller in Palestine."

It is rumoured that the number of works submitted this year to the Hanging Committee of the Royal Academy has seldom, if ever, been exceeded. It is said to be 31,000. The number of works exhibited is always less than 2,000.

Like the first gunpowder, the first mariner's compass, and the first knowledge of microbes, the oldest newspaper in the world belongs to China. The official journal of Kwang Su's empire, the *King Pan*, was founded in the year 911 according to our reckoning. Originally it was published intermittently, but after 1361 it appeared regularly every week. In 1804 it was converted into a daily, and now produces three editions a day, at one halfpenny each. The morning sheet, printed on yellow paper, is devoted to commercial news. It enjoys a circulation of about 8,000 copies. The midday issue contains official documents and general news; while the evening edition, printed on red paper, gives the latest intelligence and extracts from the two previous editions. It is conducted by six *literati* appointed by the State.

Correspondence.

THE CHAPEL ROYAL, HAMPTON COURT.

Sir,—The many thousands who appreciate and are interested in the historic Palace of Hampton Court will be glad to know that the grand old pile is carefully and intelligently looked after. All restorations are made with the greatest circumspection, and as far as possible in accordance with Wolsey's original design. During last winter the uneven pebble pavement laid down by George II. in the "base" court has been removed and the turf replaced. The south side of the palace overlooking the private gardens has also undergone extensive repairs, and the scaffolding has been just removed.

The Chapel Royal, however, does not seem to receive quite the attention it deserves. The public can only visit it during service-time on Sundays, and are probably for the most part unaware of its existence. If it were not for the exertions of the resident chaplain, it would be impossible to keep up the services with any degree of decency. Great praise is due to all those who, with most inadequate means, have made the choir what it is. The fine organ also requires a thorough overhauling, but the authorities seem to think otherwise. On Sundays no place whatever is provided for the men and boys of the choir, many of whom come from long distances, and have to shift for themselves as best they can between the services. A disused tower overlooking the old tournament yard might at a very small cost be made available for them, and would be greatly appreciated, especially during the winter and on wet Sundays.

Canonries at Westminster, Norwich, and Ely have been utilised for special purposes, so why should not one of the Windsor canonries be annexed to the Chapel Royal at Hampton Court, or, better still, some portion of the endowments of St. Katharine's Hospital, Regent's-park? Ample funds would then be forthcoming for the due performance of Divine worship.

I am told that the stipend of the chaplain is very small, but it is fair to add that he has a charming suite of apartments allotted to him.

According to Mr. Ernest Law, the learned historian of the palace, the present chapel occupies, in all probability, the same site as the earlier chapel which was attached to the country house of the Knights Hospitallers who owned the manor before Wolsey built the palace. It was unfinished when Henry VIII. took possession, though in the time of the Cardinal it must have been used for the services of the Church, for we read that, when mass was sung in his presence, there were frequently sixty attendants at the altar, arrayed in splendid copes. Henry VIII. erected a very fine series of canopied stalls, and glazed all the windows with stained glass; he also built the present organ-chamber; so all this points out that it must have been in a very unfinished state during Wolsey's life. The roof is perhaps one of the finest and richest examples of wooden groining in existence. The design is exceedingly elaborate and highly enriched with gilding. It is entirely fixed with wooden pins, no clamps or nails being used. Under Cromwell the chapel was wrecked, and all the rich fittings destroyed. Queen Anne seems to have taken pity on the desolate sanctuary, and the interior as we see it now dates from her reign. The details, in the classical style of the period, are of most excellent workmanship, and though not altogether in harmony with the traditons of the chapel, yet have a certain dignity. This is a especially the case with the baldachino, which is supported by Corinthian columns of solid oak, and fills up the eastern end of the chapel. The original double east windows, with a space between them where a large crucifix was placed, could never be reopened, as the new buildings erected by William and Mary are built against the east wall. At this time the tracery seems to have been removed from the windows and considerable alterations made in the Royal gallery, which, with its great staircase, almost entirely blocks up the ante-chapel. It was here that Henry VIII. was at his devotions when Queen Catherine Howard rushed in, followed by the guard who had arrested her. It is said that he never raised his eyes from his prayer-book during the struggle that took place, and the passage along which she was dragged is still called the Shrieking Gallery.

If nothing else is done the chapel might be immensely improved by a careful restoration of the stone tracery in the windows. Fortunately, one of these windows with the old tracery intact was discovered last winter and opened out. It had evidently been bricked up at the time of the restoration of the chapel by Queen Anne. It is almost too much to hope for a readjustment of the ante-chapel. If what may be called its side aisles were opened up to the original roof, which is still in existence, much light and air would be gained, to say nothing of the architectural effect.

The chapel of Hampton Court Palace well deserves all the care and attention that can be bestowed upon it. The great historic events which have taken place within its walls give it a special interest; and seldom has a Chapel Royal undergone such vicissitudes, or stood in need of some sort of endowment, which it never seems to have possessed.

CLERICUS PEREGRINUS.

SOCIETY.

A marriage has been arranged between Mr. Peter G. S. Payne, of the Inner Temple, youngest son of Sir Salusbury Payne, Bart., of Blunham House, Bedfordshire, and Maud, youngest daughter of Mrs. Frederick Banbury, of 80, Cadogan-square.

Also between Mr. E. Payton Francis Wright, eldest surviving son of the late Mr. Edwin Wright, of London, and of Moseley, Warwickshire, and of Mrs. Storer, of 8, Cleveland-terrace, Hyde-park, and Flora, only daughter of Mr. Edward Shipley, of Topeka, Kansas, U.S.A.

Also between Mr. William Arthur Price, eldest son of the Rev. the Master of Pembroke, College, Oxford, and Edith Octavia, eldest daughter of Dr. W. S. Playfair, of 81, George-street, Hanover-square.

Also between Captain W. Staveley Gordon, Royal Engineers, son of the late Sir Henry Gordon, K.C.B., and of Lady Gordon, and Annie, eldest daughter of Sir Edward W. Stafford, G.C.M.G., and Lady Stafford.

Also between the Rev. G. Faithfull, rector of Storrington and rural dean, and Mary Magdalene Cullen, of 2, Place de Wagram, Paris, only daughter of the late James Arthur Cullen, and stepdaughter of Signor F. Venosta, of 34, Eaton-place, Brighton.

Also between Mr. Charles William Clifford, third son of Sir Charles Clifford, Bart., and Miss Sicele de Trafford, fourth daughter of the late Sir Humphrey de Trafford, Bart., and of Lady Annette de Trafford, of Trafford Park, Lancashire.

Also between Captain Wyndham, son of the Hon. Percy Wyndham, and Mrs. Brooke, widow of the late Mr. John Brooke, and daughter of the Rev. Frederick and Lady Olivia Fitzpatrick.

Also between Captain Kenyon-Slaney, 68th Light Infantry, third son of Mrs. Kenyon-Slaney, of Hatton Grange, Shropshire, and Edith Mary Sherwin, younger daughter of Major Holt, of Farnborough Grange, Hants, and Ogbeare Hall, North Devon.

Also between Baron Friedrich von Boeselager-Eggermühlen, late 15th Hanoverian Hussars, and Louise Augustine, youngest daughter of the late Mr. Michael Lawlor, of Toronto, Canada.

The marriage arranged between Mr. Wilfrid Atlay and Miss Constance Lilian White will take place on Thursday, the 2nd of June, at St. Peter's Cranley gardens.

The marriage of Major R. Blount, late 20th Regiment, brother of Mr. John Darell Blount, D.L., Mapledurham, Oxon, with Mary, eldest daughter of Mr. John Whyte, D.L., of Loughbrickland, co. Down, will take place in the early part of June.

The marriage of Viscount Chelsea and the Hon. Mildred Sturt will take place to-day (Saturday) at Holy Trinity Church, Sloane-street, at half-past two.

The marriage of Mr. R. St. J. Corbet with Alice Mary, third daughter of the late Captain Herman Galton, 60th Rifles, is fixed to take place in London on the 1st of June.

The marriage of Mr. Walter de Winton, 1st Life Guards, of Macallwch Castle, Radnorshire, with Hylda, daughter of General and Mrs. Marshall, of Broadwater, Godalming, and Eaton-place, was celebrated at St. Paul's Church, Knightsbridge, on Saturday afternoon. A detachment of the bridegroom's regiment lined the pathway through the churchyard during the arrival of the wedding party, and on the bridal procession reaching the chancel took up their position on each side of the nave. Captain Homfray, 1st Life Guards, attended the bridegroom as best man; and the bridesmaids were Miss De Winton, sister of the bridegroom; Miss Mary Hartopp, Miss Nesta Barclay, and Miss Winifred Miller Mundy, cousins of the bride; Miss Lawson, and Miss Marjorie Lawson. The bride, who was led to the altar by her father, wore a dress of white satin, handsomely trimmed with Brussels lace and pearls, her lace veil being attached to the hair by a diamond star, the gift of the bridegroom. The bridesmaids' pretty costumes were of white satin, covered with white chiffon, yellow satin sashes, and straw hats ornamented with daffodils. The elder bridesmaids carried bouquets, and the four children baskets of daffodils and lilies of the valley, which, with gold true lovers' knot brooches, studded with pearls and diamonds, were the gift of the bridegroom. The Right Rev. Bishop Wilkinson performed the ceremony, assisted by the Rev. J. Baden Powell. The service was fully choral. General and Mrs. Marshall afterwards entertained the wedding party at their residence in Eaton-place, and later in the day Mr. and Mrs. De Winton started for The Fisheries, West Drayton, lent by Mrs. Goodlake for the honeymoon.

The marriage of Mr. Frank Douglas Pennant, nephew of Lord Penrhyn, and Miss Maud Eleanora Hardy, daughter of the late Colonel John Hardy, Her Majesty's Consul for Cuba, took place on Monday afternoon at St. Paul's, Knightsbridge. The bride was given away by her mother, after having been conducted to the chancel rails by her uncle, Colonel the Hon. E. Brownlow. Mr. H. C. Howard, of the King's Royals, was best man. The bride wore a dress of white satin trimmed with pearls, and brocaded train from the shoulder. Her tulle veil covered orange sprays. The bridesmaids were Miss Rachel Douglas Pennant, Miss Wybraham Fiennes, the Hon. Violet Douglas Pennant, Miss Speir, and Miss Vander Bye, with two pages, Masters Osbert and Tom Vesey. After the ceremony the wedding party reassembled at the residence of Colonel the Hon. E. Brownlow in Elvaston-place, Queen's-gate, and the newly-married couple subsequently started for Glan Conway, North Wales, lent by Lord Penrhyn for the honeymoon.

The marriage of Mr. Frederic Hartmann, son of Mr. James Hartmann, of Munster, Alsace, with Miss Constance Lister, third daughter of Sir Villiers Lister, K.C.M.G., of Armitage-hill, Ascot, Berks, and Cadogan-square, was celebrated in St. Paul's Church, Knightsbridge, on Wednesday week. The bridesmaids wore dresses of white crêpon. The Empire bodices were made with yokes of pink silk, covered with guipure lace and edged with a frill of the same, and had deep sashes round the waist of pink silk, full sleeves to elbow with tight cuffs to match, and the trained skirts were bound with pink silk covered with lace. Their large white hats were ornamented with roses and lace, and they carried bouquets of pink roses tied with pink satin ribbon; the bridegroom's present to each being a gold chain bangle, with the bride and bridegroom's initials in pearls and turquoises. The bride was attired in an elegant dress of white satin made quite plainly; the bodice had a belt embroidered in pearls, and the full sleeves were embroidered to match; the petticoat and train was edged with feather trimmings and pearl passementerie; and wore a wreath of orange blossoms in her hair, covered by a Brussels lace veil, and carried a bouquet of choice white exotics, the gift of the bridegroom. The Rev. H. Montagu Villiers, cousin of the bride, performed the nuptial rite, assisted by the Rev. Leonard Goodenough. A reception was afterwards held by the bride's parents at their residence in Cadogan-square, and later in the day the bride and bridegroom left for Amport, kindly lent by Lord Winchester for the honeymoon. The bride's departure dress was of fawn-

coloured crêpon, trimmed with brown velvet and pink crêpe; brown hat, ornamented with pink roses; and jacket *en suite*.

The marriage of Mr. Edwin Lancelot Orde, son of Mr. Orde of Nunnykirk, Northumberland, and Orde House, Morpeth, with Evelyn Alice, daughter of the late Mr. James Henry Orde, of Hopton House, Great Yarmouth, and Mrs. James Orde, of 45, Hans-place, was celebrated on Wednesday week, at St. Paul's Church, Knightsbridge. The bride wore a dress of white brocaded satin in a design of large bows; the bodice was made quite plain, with revers of white satin opening over a full waistcoat of Brussels lace; the long, square Court train was bordered with ostrich feather trimming, and she wore a wreath of orange blossoms and a Brussels lace veil fassened by a pearl and diamond brooch, the gift of Mrs. Orde, and her other jewels included a diamond pendant, the present of Lady de Tabley; pearl and diamond earrings, the gift of Mr. and Mrs. Claud Leatham; two diamond and ruby brooches from Lord Calthorpe; diamond comb, from Mr. Creswell A. Creswell; diamond and sapphire bracelet, the gift of Colonel and Mrs. Browne; and a double heart aquamarine and pink topaz bracelet, from Mr. and Mrs. J. Birkbeck; and her bouquet consisted of lilies of the valley, tuberoses, orange blossoms, and maidenhair fern, the gift of the bridegroom. She was followed by eight bridemaids, who were attired in pretty dresses of white spotted crépon, the bodices of which were crossed back and front with écru guipure lace; the sleeves were full to the elbow, and had deep cuffs of lace; and the edge of the bodices was finished with fancy pink and white striped ribbon, tied on the left side, and hanging in long loops and ends to the bottom of the skirts, a bow of the same being fastened on the right shoulder; the skirts were cut on the cross, and had demi-trains, edged all round with a narrow ruche of pink satin; their large hats were of fancy straw, with bandeaux of green velvet under the brim, and trimmed with roses and pale pink velvet ribbon; the bridegroom presented each with an old silver clasp, which was worn at the throat, and a handful posy of white narcissus, with hanging bunches suspended with narrow pink ribbons. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. Dr. Gott, Bishop of Truro, assisted by the Rev. Canon Gibson, and was fully choral, Mr. Charles Orde giving his sister away. The bride's parents afterwards welcomed the wedding party at their residence in Hans-place, where a reception was held, and early in the afternoon the newly-wedded pair left for Hopton House, Great Yarmouth, the residence of Mr. Charles Orde. The bride's travelling-dress was of blue and gold cloth, with black hat, ornamented with black feathers and pink roses.

The marriage of Mr. Henry Latham Currey, eldest son of Mr. J. B. Currey, of The Lodge, Kimberley, and private secretary to the Hon. Cecil Rhodes, and Ethelreda, second daughter of Mr. Charles Fairbridge, of Mimosas, Sea Point, took place on Feb. 23, at the church of St. Paul, Rondebosch. The bride was attired in a bodice and train of rich ivory Ottoman silk, trimmed with chiffon and silver passementerie, a petticoat of ivory satin, trimmed with point de Venise, and her plain tulle veil was fastened with a beautiful diamond star and crescent, the gifts of the bridegroom, and she carried a lovely shower bouquet of white Japan lilies and stephanotis. She was followed by seven bridesmaids, who wore pretty dresses of white silk, upon which was a design of true-lovers' knots, and which were trimmed with Valenciennes lace and narrow velvet of an apricot tint. They also wore small wreaths at the back of their heads and long tulle veils, and each carried a posy bouquet of white marguerites and grasses; they also wore brooches bearing their several initials in diamonds, set in a wreath of turquoises, the gift of the bridegroom. They were followed by two tiny flower-girls, the Misses Marjorie and Cecil Currey, who wore white silk under mousseline de soie and large white hats, and carried baskets of white daisies. Many exquisite dresses were worn by the guests. Mrs. Fairbridge wore a bodice and train of dull green poplin, with petticoat of pink and green brocade, and a small bonnet of pink poppies and green wheat-ears. Mrs. Currey, mother of the bridegroom, was dressed in silver-grey brocaded in ribbon pattern of pink, trimmed with grey and pink marabout, and a small bonnet to match. Miss Currey wore ivory crêpe de Chine, flowered in shades of green, and a small hat covered with mimosa blossoms. Mrs. Nicholson was in green silk, covered with black lace, and a jet and green bonnet. Lady Bower wore cream crêpon and silk. The ceremony, which was choral, was performed by the Metropolitan Bishop of Capetown, assisted by the Rev. Canon Ogilvie, rector of the parish, and uncle of the bride. After the ceremony the wedding party drove to Erinville, the summer residence of Mr. and Mrs. Fairbridge, where Mrs. Fairbridge held a large reception. Later in the afternoon Mr. and Mrs. H. L. Currey left for the eastern province. The bride went away in a dress of cinnamon-coloured corduroy, with a white and gold waistcoat, and a large white hat.

The marriage of Major-General Edward Wynne (late Grenadier Guards), of Coed Coch, Denbighshire, with Gwendolyn, youngest daughter of Mr. and Lady Florentia Hughes, of Kinmel Park, was celebrated on Tuesday week, at the parish church of St. George, Denbighshire. The wedding guests began to arrive at the church shortly before two o'clock, the hour fixed for the ceremony, and included Lady Elizabeth Williamson and Miss Williamson, Mr. and Mrs. Seymour Hughes, Lady Augusta Mostyn, Hon. Roger Mostyn, Sir William and Lady Williams, Miss Mainwaring, and many others. The bride wore a dress of rich white duchesse satin made in the Empire style, the bodice being covered with a magnificent fichu of old Brussels lace (the gift of Mrs. Lloyd Wynne); a train fell from the shoulders of handsome brocade in a design of Prince of Wales's feathers; she wore a wreath and chatelaine of orange blossoms and a tulle veil fastened by a tiara of five diamond stars, the gift of the bridegroom; she also wore a splendid diamond pendant, given by the tenants on the Kinmel estate, and she carried a bouquet of orange blossoms and white orchids. The bridesmaids' costumes were of pale yellow and white striped crêpon, made with full waistcoats and sleeves of yellow silk; Zouave jackets, knotted at the waist with white satin sashes, and deep collars of guipure lace; large black picture hats, trimmed with Maréchal Niel roses and yellow ribbon. Each wore a brooch consisting of a leek (the Welsh badge) composed of green enamel and diamonds, the two younger bridesmaids wearing moonstone bangles, the gift of the bridegroom. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. D. W. Evans, rector of St. George. The bridal party afterwards drove to Kinmel, the residence of the bride's parents, where a reception was held, and during the afternoon Major-General and Mrs. Wynne started for Paris. The bride went away in a costume of pale dove-coloured crêpon, with cloak to match, lined with rose satin; large black hat, ornamented with lace and roses; parasol *en suite*.

The marriage of Major J. M. Gordon (late R.A.), commanding the Permanent Artillery, South Australia, A.D.C. to His Excellency the Earl of Kintore, and fourth son of Carlos Pedro Gordon, Esq., of Wardhouse and Kildrummy Castle, Aberdeenshire, to Miss Eily Fitzgerald, second daughter of the late Mr. Edward Fitzgerald of Castlemaine, and Ardmore, Brighton, took place on February 29, at the Church of St. James, Elsternwick, Melbourne. The bride wore a handsome bridal gown of rich white duchesse satin, long tulle veil, and diamond ornaments. She was attended by two bridesmaids, whose dresses were of cream embroidered crêpon, embellished with lace and watered ribbon; Welsh hats trimmed with cream velvet and marguerites. They wore pretty true-lovers' knot brooches of pearls, the gift of the bridegroom. The ceremony was performed by his Grace the Archbishop of Melbourne, Dr. Carr, assisted by the Rev. Fathers Carey and M'Carter. The bride's train was carried by a little page, Master Kenneth Prendergast, nephew of the bride, who wore a Court page's costume of blue velvet. After the ceremony the wedding party proceeded to Ardmore, Brighton Reach, where breakfast was served. The health of the bride and bridegroom was proposed by the Archbishop. Later on Major and Mrs. Gordon left for Healesville. The travelling-gown was of blue and white check tweed, white vest, hat *en suite*. Owing to the delicate health of Mrs. Fitzgerald (mother of the bride), the invitations were limited, only relatives and immediate friends being present.

The marriage of Mr. Frederick V. Williams, master of the Eridge Foxhounds, of Shirley Hall, Langton, Tunbridge Wells, with Alice, third daughter of Major General C. Herbert (retired list), of Thorneclyffe, Langton, was celebrated on Wednesday week at All Saints' Church, Langton. The bridegroom was attended by Mr. Charles Peele, of Childown Hall, Chertsey, as best man, and in attendance on the bride were eight bridesmaids. The bride wore a dress of rich white silk brocade, made *en Princesse*, with Watteau train, the petticoat and bodice being trimmed with Honiton lace and orange blossoms, and a veil of the same valuable lace; she wore a diamond rivière, and diamond bracelet, the gifts of the bridegroom, as was also her bouquet of white orchids, white lilac and orange blossoms tied with white satin ribbons. The bridesmaid's costumes were composed of white crépon made in the princess style, the bodice being trimmed with guipure lace and bows of scarlet velvet, with long ends which were fastened in between the shoulders. Their hats were of drawn white lace trimmed with ostrich tips and a ruche of scarlet velvet, and the bridegroom's present to each was a gold hunting horn, with a horseshoe in pearls, and a bouquet of Maréchal Niel roses and lilies of the valley mixed with maidenhair fern. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. S. A. Varden, vicar of Langton, assisted by the Rev. George Morgan, rector of Stoke Lacy, Hereford, brother-in-law of the bridegroom, and the Rev. Harry Peele, cousin of the bridegroom. Mrs. Herbert, mother of the bride, was attired in handsome black flowered brocade, with heliotrope satin front Chantilly lace flounces, and bonnet to match. Mrs. Stanley Williams was in bronze silk, with straw-coloured brocade petticoat, and bonnet with variegated ivy leaves and berries, and she carried a bouquet of Maréchal Niel roses; Mrs. Morgan French, grey costume, with salmon-pink waistcoat, bonnet to match, and a bouquet of azaleas and spiræa; Miss Williams, pale-blue cloth costume, with brocade waistcoat, and brown hat ornamented with blue feathers to match, and a bouquet of daffodils and forget-me-nots; Mrs. Rollings, handsome heliotrope brocade costume, bonnet to correspond, and bouquet of roses. The ceremony over, the wedding guests were welcomed by the bride's mother at her residence, Thornecliffe, where a reception was held, and later in the day the newly-married couple left for the Continent. The bride went away in a costume of grey fancy tweed, with yellow cloth waistcoat, and grey straw picture hat trimmed with ostrich feathers and yellow roses, and she wore an ostrich feather boa.

The marriage of Mr. Frederick Scrutton, son of Mr. Thomas Scrutton, of Copsefield, near Snaresbrook, to Miss Maude Cunliffe Vidal, second daughter of the Rev. F. Furse Vidal, rector of Creeting, took place on Tuesday week at St. Mary's Church, Creeting, Suffolk. The bride's dress was composed of rich ivory silk Bengaline, with long square train in the Watteau style, with a massive silk cord to match; the petticoat was draped with Honiton lace, and trimmed with orange blossoms, and she wore a handsome lace veil, the gift of her mother. Her train was carried by her two little sisters, wearing Kate Greenaway costumes of white pin spot muslin, with blue silk sashes, and white fancy chip hats, trimmed with ribbon and forget-me-nots, and carrying baskets of the same flowers. The bridesmaids' dresses were of ivory crêpon, with primrose Surah silk sashes, and black velvet hats, ornamented with primrose feathers, and they also wore black silk mittens and shoes, and carried bouquets of primroses and lilies of the valley. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. R. Wellington Vidal, vicar of Bayford near Hertford, assisted by the Rev. R. Edwards, vicar of Speen, near Newbury, uncles of the bride. The service was partly choral; a special hymn was sung, which was written for the occasion by the bride's mother, and set to music by her cousin, Miss Lucy H. Stone. A reception was afterwards held by the Bride's mother; and in the course of the day Mr. and Mrs. Frederick Scrutton left for Ascot, *en route* for the Riviera and Switzerland. The bride travelled in a costume of light réséda vicuna cloth, richly trimmed with jet and velvet; three-quarter length cloak to match; and black lace straw hat, trimmed with réséda feathers.

Captain the Hon. Herbert Lawrence, 17th Lancers, youngest son of the late Lord Lawrence, was married to the Hon. Isabel Mills, eldest daughter of Lord and Lady Hillingdon, on Tuesday afternoon at St. Peter's Church, Seal, near Sevenoaks. The friends and relations at the wedding included the Earl and Countess of Wharncliffe, Viscount and Viscountess Lascelles, the Hon. Misses Harbord, &c. The bridesmaids were the Hon. Violet Mills, sister of the bride; the Hon. Maude Lawrence, sister of the bridegroom; the Hon. Margaret Lascelles, Miss Rachel Phipps, Miss Hermione Cunningham, and Miss Brocklehurst. The bride's train was held by held by Master Charles Mills and Miss Sylvia Grenfell. Captain Herbert, 17th Lancers, acted as best man. The Hon. and Rev. Canon Lascelles, uncle of the bride, officiated, assisted by the Rev. L. C. Walpole, vicar of St. Phillip's, Chelsea, brother-in-law of the bridegroom, Lord Hillingdon giving his daughter away. The bride's parents afterwards entertained the we

ding party at luncheon at Wildernesse, and later in the day the newly-wedded couple left to spend the early days of the honeymoon at the Hon. Robert Meade's place at Ascot.

An entertainment was recently held in Weimar, the capital of the Duchy of Saxe-Weimar, on behalf of the English Church Building Fund. The large Erholung Saal was hired for the purpose, and the stage and theatrical properties were lent from the Court Theatre. Her Royal Highness the Grand Duchess contributed 100 marks, and the Grand Duke honoured the performance with his presence. The first part of the programme was an excellent concert given by the well-known musical and operatic artists of Weimar, who generously offered their services. The second part consisted of *tableaux vivants*, a farce, &c., by members of the English and American community. The result was a great success; every seat was sold and money refused. After paying expenses, the sum of 700 marks has been handed over to the fund.

Some successful amateur theatricals were given in the Military Gymnasium, New Barracks, Fermoy, co. Cork, on the 8th inst., by the Royal Irish Rifles, assisted by several ladies and gentlemen of the county. The programme consisted of a grand overture called "Cinderella," which was admirably rendered by the string band of the regiment, after which the farce called "Chiselling" was extremely well played, and was followed by the burlesque extravaganza of "Bluebeard." Mrs. D'Arcy Evans, as Fatima, acquitted herself admirably. Mr. M'Cullum took the part of Sister Anne, and was encored in his song "The Barrack Hill Brigade." The gymnasium was effectively decorated for the occasion, and the performances on both evenings were very successful, and attracted a large audience.

CHIT CHAT.

A memorial brass to the late Canon Liddon is to be placed in Salisbury Cathedral.

A scheme has been formulated for the complete restoration of Bristol Cathedral, at an estimated cost of £20,000. A sufficient sum is in hand to justify the work being at once proceeded with.

At the Palais des Beaux Arts Salon the jury have accepted 280 out of the 750 uninvited canvases which were sent in. This exhibition, which will contain only 1,000 works, will open sooner than usual—namely, on Saturday, May 7.

The total number of schools throughout the country in which there are classes for manual instruction is: England and Wales 205, 110 being Board schools and 95 Voluntary schools. In the metropolis there are 39 schools in which manual instruction is given, of which 20 are Board schools and 19 Voluntary schools.

English horses and English hounds are, according to Vice-Consul Lee-Jortin, important articles of import in the port of Dieppe. The hounds are conveyed that way for transmission to the various packs at Pau, Biarritz, and Chantilly; also for the two packs which hunt the wild boar in the Dieppe district, the one to the Prince de Joinville, the other to the Comte de Valauglart. Some of the stallion hounds are stated to be of great value. The wild boars in the forests in the neighbourhood of Dieppe are destructive to the farmer's potatoes and other root crops, and severely wound hounds when brought to bay.

In the present time of commercial depression and the constant failure of important firms, it is strange to learn of there being no candidates obtainable for Morden College. This is an institution which was founded to provide a home and pension for decayed City merchants, and several of the beneficiaries having recently died, the trustees are anxious to fill up the vacancies. But the decayed British merchant of to-day is not seldom enabled to retire upon a pension of his own providing, and perhaps the "home" is too restricted for the taste of the bankrupt financial magnate of a generation of luxurious habits.

The automatic postage stamp penny-slot apparatus does not seem to be sufficiently appreciated to warrant its being attached to many London pillar boxes, but a more useful contrivance for the street boxes has been invented. A clock automatically displays a card announcing the time of the next collection. The machine also stamps upon each letter, as it drops in, the very minute when it was placed in the box.

The Vienna Academy of Science has determined to dispatch, with the co-operation of the Indian Government, an exploring party to the Central Himalayas, to compare their geological features with those of the Eastern Alps. The leader of the party will be Dr. Carl Diener, lecturer on geology at the University of Vienna, and president of the Vienna Alpine Club. Tyrolese guides will accompany the expedition, which will occupy six months.

The following are a few examples of the rate of pay of women in London:—Making paper-bags, 4d. per 1,000; possible earnings, 5s. to 9s. per week. Buttonholes, 3d. per dozen; possible earnings, 8s. per week. Shirts, 2d., each worker finding her own cotton; can get six done between 6 a.m. and 11 p.m. Sack sewing, 6d. for twenty-five; possible earnings, 7s. per week. Pill-box making, 1s. for thirty-six gross; possible earnings, 1s. 3d. per day. Buttonhole-making, 1d. per dozen; can do three or four dozen between 5 a.m. and dark. Whip-making, 1s. per dozen; can do a dozen per day. Trousers finishing, 3d. to 5d. each, finding own cotton; can do four per day. Shirt finishing, 3d. to 4d. per dozen.

It has been decided, according to Norwegian newspapers, that Dr. Nansen's North Pole Expedition shall start on January 1, 1893. He has selected as members of the expedition a young officer in the Royal Norwegian Navy, Herr Sigurd Scott-Hansen, who will make the astronomical observations, an experienced Arctic navigator, Captain J. Ingebrigtsen, from Tromso, and Herr Sverdrup, by whom Dr. Nansen was accompanied in his journey across Greenland.

Spaniards are making a good many preparations for the celebration of the four hundredth anniversary of the discovery of the New World. In the autumn of the present year there will be several Exhibitions, in one of which will be shown objects relating to the continent of America before the advent of Europeans, while another will illustrate the state of civilisation in the colonising countries of the Old World at the time when the new continent was discovered. In October the Congress of Americanists will meet at Huelva, and will discuss a variety of subjects relating to the continent of America and its inhabitants 400 years ago. In the same month, at Madrid, a Spanish-Portuguese-American Geographical Congress will meet for the discussion of such questions as relate more particularly to the "Iberian-American" races, their aptitude for colonisation, and the future of the Spanish language.

The income of the Church Missionary Society for the year just closed was £231,205, an advance of £7,579 upon the previous year, which was more than £15,000 in excess of 1889-90. Yet the income was not equal to the expenditure by £1,577. The grand total income, including special funds, was £269,377, an amount which was only exceeded in 1882-3. During the year sixty persons were added to the list of accepted missionaries.

A screen is shortly to be erected in Hawarden Church by Mr. and Mrs. Gladstone to perpetuate the memory of their eldest son, the late Mr. W. H. Gladstone.

Just at present (the first time since 1836) the Zoological Gardens is without a giraffe. This animal, like the quagga, is getting among the vanishing species. It is no longer abundant in the Cape Colony, a few only being found in isolated localities a thousand miles from Cape Town, and in East Africa the natives do not seem to be able to catch the individuals seen there; while the closing of the Soudan to trade has cut off any possible supply from that quarter.

Mr. Stanley looks extremely well after his prolonged absence in Australia. There is reason to believe that he has been offered by the Belgian Government an important position in Africa, and that the explorer eventually accept it.

Playing at gipsy in a comfortable caravan is becoming a more and more popular mode of spending a holiday. It is said that the Duke of Newcastle means to swell the ranks of gentlemen gipsies, and is having a caravan *de luxe*, fitted with electric light and all the comforts of civilisation, for himself and a photographic friend with whom the Duke proposes to make a tour.

Another member of that ring of planets between Mars and Jupiter, which is one of the most curious, and may some day prove to be also one of the most instructive features of our solar system, has been discovered by Professor Palisa, of Vienna, and reported to the Astronomer Royal. Its place is 156deg. 34 minutes right ascension, and 82deg. 19 minutes North Polar distance.

How to change the colour of white flowers is said to have been discovered in Paris a few months ago by the merest accident. A young work-girl who was employed in making artificial blossoms for a millinery firm had a bunch of white pinks given her while she was at work, and in order to keep them from fading she placed them in a glass of water which was strongly impregnated with a green pigment she had been using in her business. Some hours later she discovered that the white petals had assumed a faint tinge of green. Awaiting developments, she left them in the glass all night, and next day found them all transformed into the bright arsenic green which is the floral novelty of the moment.

The Mausoleum Room in the British Museum is undergoing important changes. The two Lycian tombs formerly exhibited in the entrance hall are now placed on the southern side of the new room. These were discovered by Sir C. Fellows in 1846. The roof of the tomb No. 2 is beautifully sculptured, the subject being Bellerophon in a chariot attacking the Chimera, a fabulous monster of Lycia, part lion, part goat, and part serpent. The colossal statues of Mausolus, Prince of Caria, and the female figure standing by will be so placed as to afford a better idea of the group than when they originally stood on the summit of the building.

Professor Riley, whose opportunities for observation place him amongst the highest authorities on the subject, estimates that the loss of food crops by injurious insects alone is £100,000,000 per annum.

The annual meeting of the East London Church Fund will be the first of the May Meetings this year, as it is to be held on Monday next, May 2, at the Mansion House, at three p.m. Besides the Bishop of Bedford, who hopes to be sufficiently recovered from his recent illness to be present, the list of speakers includes Lord Wolmer, the Rev. C. J. Ridgway, the Rev. E. A. Stuart, and Mr. Edward Clifford. This promises a varied and interesting programme, and the meeting should do much to sustain public interest in East London mission work. That work is constantly growing, and, successful as it has hitherto been, the East London Church Fund needs still more support from Church people in order to keep pace with the demands made upon it.

The church of St. Michael, Belgrave, Leicester, has just received three fine specimens of stained glass from the studios of Messrs. Mayer and Co., of Munich and London. The longest of the three windows treated is situated in the east wall of the chancel, and contains a beautiful representation of the crucifixion in the upper portion, below which is an imposing figure of St. Michael, the whole being surrounded by rich ornamental work in keeping with the architectural character of the building. The other two windows, which are at the east end of the north and south aisles, represent SS. Peter and Paul, with an appropriate setting of ornamental work. An inscription in each reads, "In memoriam Sarah E. Burfield, oblit. Feb. 11, 1891. R.I.P." The work has been most artistically carried out in all its details, and forms an important addition to the interior decoration of the church, which already contained several beautiful windows by the same artists.

Only nineteen School Boards were formed in the year ended March 31, 1892, according to the supplementary list just published by the Education Department. The districts concerned are small parishes of which the general public probably never heard the names, which are as follow:—Nash, Exminster, Chopwell, Eynsford, Great Chart, Burton Latimer, South Muskham, Barwick, Bishop's Hull Without, Rocester, Pyrford, Armiston, Burniston, Clayton, Cloughton, Copmanthorp, Snainton, and Yaddingham. Three Boards were dissolved under Section 41 of the Education Act (Lord Sandon's) of 1876, and three were declared "in default," and the ratepayers were called on to choose new representatives under Section 66 of the Act of 1870. The defaulting Boards were Lezant (Cornwall), South Witham (Lincoln), and Tottenham (Middlesex). Seven of the new Boards were formed owing to deficiency of school accommodation, or unwillingness of the managers any longer to maintain their schools, while twelve were established at the request of the ratepayers. It is at present impossible to say what effect will be made in School Board development by the Free Schools Act of last session.

After an interval of six years the Council of the Royal Geographical Society have determined to revive the ancient custom of an annual dinner. Sir Mountstuart Grant-Duff, the president, is taking a keen personal interest in the matter, and it is expected that a number of distinguished guests will accept the invitation of the Council for May 23, the date fixed for the dinner. Another custom which has also of late years fallen into disuse is the holding of a *conversazione* in the summer after the close of the session. This custom, too, it is proposed to revive, and invitations will shortly be issued for the South Kensington Museum on a day in June.

Ricci Consorte, the Master of Ceremonies of the Capitol at Rome, died a few days ago. Formerly he was the officer who preceded the Pope's carriage in the streets to open the way and keep order. An anecdote connects his name with the memorable 20th September, 1870. At about 10 o'clock on the morning of that day he was seen in his usual livery, running hastily into the Vatican through the bronze doors, where were stationed the Papal Guard, and crying loudly, "Cease firing! His Holiness the Pope has given orders to yield!" Soon after the white flag floated from the cupola of St. Peter's, the roll of cannon ceased at the Porta Pia, and the Temporal Power fell for ever.

MEMORIAL WINDOWS.—Messrs. Mayer and Co., of Munich, and 149, New Bond-street, London, solicit a visit to their showrooms, where they have always on view stained-glass windows and other objects of ecclesiastical art, executed for almost any part of the kingdom. Messrs. Mayer and Co., will have great pleasure in submitting designs and estimates for any window in contemplation free of all charge.

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MAPLE and CO.—DINING-ROOM FURNITURE. Englishmen are justly proud of their hospitality, and the dining-room is thus one of the most important features in an English house. Pollard Oak continues the wood de luxe, and Messrs. Maple and Co. are now exhibiting some remarkably fine specimens of Sideboards and Mantelpieces with Overmantels.

MAPLE and CO. enjoy a world-wide celebrity for comfortable and substantially-made dining-room chairs, as well as for luxuriously soft and really easy chairs, club chairs, lounges, and settees of their own manufacture. Customers when in Tottenham-court-road can pass from the showrooms to the factory and see the various processes of upholstering.

DINING-ROOM FURNITURE SPECIALITIES.

MAPLE and CO.—The MILTON SUITE, consisting of six very comfortable chairs, and two elbow chairs with rush seats, an oak sideboard with cupboards, drawers, cellaret, and bevelled plate glass back, and oak extending table, with patent screw, forming a plain, substantial set, especially suitable for a country house, 15 guineas.

MAPLE and CO.'S Rush-seated Furniture is of superior character, and largely sold for dining-room, morning-room, or smoking-room use. A large assortment of chairs, corner and elbow chairs, and settees, some of Jacobean design with very handsome carvings, will always be found on show.

DINING-ROOM FURNITURE SPECIALITIES.

MAPLE and CO. recommend the Amesbury Suite as an excellent set at a moderate price. This comprises six chairs, two easy chairs, and handsome couch with spindle rail, and is well upholstered in strong leather. There is also a handsomely carved sideboard, with unique arrangement of drawers and cupboards, recess, and cellaret, and extending dining table in oak, walnut, or mahogany, for £20 12s. 6d.

MAPLE and CO.—The LULWORTH SUITE is of superior character throughout, and consists of six chairs with carved frames, upholstered in morocco, two very comfortable easy chairs, a handsome and well-made sideboard of Early English design, with recess below, and well-executed carved panel, also bevelled plates and cellaret, also a massive extending dining table, in oak or walnut, £32 10s. 6d.

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MAPLE and CO.—ARTISTIC BED-ROOM FURNITURE, substantially made, but quite inexpensive. In arranging for their new productions, Maple and Co. have studied especially to meet the requirements of those who, while desiring to furnish in good taste, do not wish to incur great expense.

MAPLE and CO.—INEXPENSIVE SUITES. The assortment of inexpensive Suites in decorated and polished woods, at from £3 10s. to £16 15s., is most extensive, and many of them are simply wonderful value. Every one wishing to study economy in furnishing should by all means visit the New Show Rooms. An Illustrated Catalogue post free.

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MAPLE and CO.—The SANDOWN SUITE is a production of altogether remarkable value. This consists of a wardrobe with plate-glass centre door, washstand with marble top, tile back, long drawer, cupboard, and brass towel rods, toilet table with glass affixed and jewel drawers, also large drawer and three chairs, the price for all being only £7 7s.

BEDROOM FURNITURE SPECIALITIES.

MAPLE and CO. The STANLEY SUITE, in Hazelwood, lined with fragrant Californian Sequoia, and consisting of wardrobe with carved panels and bevelled glass centre door; dressing table with large bevelled glass, jewel drawers, and brackets; washstand with cupboard beneath marble top, tiled back, towel rods at ends and art silk curtain; three chairs, £8 18s. Designs free by post.

MAPLE and Co.—The LYNDHURST SUITE consisting of a 6ft. wardrobe with plate-glass door, and centre fitted with convenient trays and drawers; double washstand with marble top, high tiled back, and shelf beneath; toilet table, with large landscape glass, jewel and other drawers and brackets, a pedestal cupboard, towel airer, and three chairs, in ash or hazelwood, 18 guineas. Designs free.

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MAPLE and CO.'S Rush-seated Furniture is of superior character, and largely sold for dining-room, morning-room, or smoking-room use. A large assortment of chairs, corner and elbow chairs, and settees, some of Jacobean design with very handsome carvings, will always be found on show.

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MAPLE and CO.—The SANDOWN SUITE is a production of altogether remarkable value. It consists of a wardrobe with plate glass centre door, washstand with marble top, tile back, long drawer, cupboard and brass towel rods, toilet table with glass, chest and jewel drawers, also large drawer and three chairs, the price for all complete only £7 7s.

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SPECIALITIES.

MAPLE and CO. The STANLEY SUITE, in Hazelwood, inlaid with Satinwood Centre Sprays, and consisting of wardrobe with bevel panels and bevelled glass centre door; dressing table with large bevelled glass, jewel drawers and brackets; washstand with cupboard underneath, marble top, tiled back, towel rods, and Cart's silk curtain, three chairs, £8 15s. Designs free by post.

MAPLE and Co.—The LYNDHURST SUITE consisting of a 6 ft. wardrobe with plate glass door and centre fitted with convenient trays and drawers, double washstand with marble top, high tile back and shelf beneath, toilet table, with large bevel plate glass, pair other drawers and brackets, a pedestal cupboard, two chairs, and three chairs, in ash or Hazelwood, 18 guineas. Designs free.

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